REGISTER No. 4—1875.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,035.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow :—

To SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	25	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To SUBSCRIBERS UP-COUNTRY.

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 52	Per Annum	Rs. 65
Half-yearly	29	Half-yearly	36
Quarterly	16	Quarterly	20
Monthly	6	Monthly	7

These Up-country Rates include Postage Rates.

SINGLE COPY..... As. 4.

Price for back numbers varies according to time between As. 8 and Re. 2.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do.	3 8
Third do.	2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	0 2½ As.

A line but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 6 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 2½ „ „
In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servants Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES : EACH—TWO RUPEES.

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under contract with Government, will despatch the S. S. "MAHRATTA," 742 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander W. BRITTEN, on SATURDAY, the 26th January 1878, at 4 p.m., sailing at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Calicut, Beypore, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Calingapatam, Coconada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, and at any other place where inducement offers.

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked fortnightly by the steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports or transhipment at Galle to the Steamers of the Compagnie des Messageries Maritimes de la France which run regularly.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE,

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Bussorah, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company or other Steamers.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch the S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H. P., Commander R. L. TURNER, on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p. m., to the PERSIAN GULF, touching at KURRACHEE, GWADER, JASK, BUNDER-ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSHAH, and occasionally at BAHREIN and MAHOMERAH.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

BI-WEEKLY STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will, during the fair season, despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every THURSDAY at 4 p.m., and an Extra Steamer on every TUESDAY at 10 a.m.

The S.S. UMBALLA, 840 Tons, 130 H.P., Commander R. L. TURNER, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 24th January 1878, at 4 p.m.

The S. S. AKOLA, 578 Tons, 120 H. P., Commander J. AYMAR, on TUESDAY, the 29th January 1878, at 10 a. m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Pore Bunder, and Dutch Mandvie.

N. B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY VIA SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each month*,

For entire steamers see list given below.

PASSENGERS' RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	£22	£15	£4	Without food.
Suez	26	22	9	
Port Said	26	24	9	
Messina	50	34	14	Including Wine.
Naples	60	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles	52	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years—free of charge. Children not above 10 years—half fare.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :—

ARABIA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st February 1878.
PERSIA, to sail on WEDNESDAY, 20th February 1878.
AUSTRALIA, to sail on FRIDAY, 1st March 1878.
SUMATRA, to sail on FRIDAY, 15th March 1878.
ASSIRIA, to sail on MONDAY, 1st April 1878.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second Class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 A. M. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, January 1, 1878.

ANCHOR LINE—INDIAN SERVICE.

FORTNIGHTLY BETWEEN GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, AND BOMBAY,

CALLING AT NAPLES ON THE HOMEWARD JOURNEY.

THE following or other First Class Steamers of the Anchor Line will sail from Bombay as under :—

	Tons.	H.P.	From Bombay.
TRINACRIA	2,107	424	....January 23
HINDOSTA	2677	424	....February 16
ITALIA	2,345	424	....March 16
OLYMPIA	2,150	424	....April 20
INDIA	2,150	500	....April 13

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

To Naples ..... Rs. 400
To Liverpool ..... „ 500

Passengers desirous of making a short stay in Italy, may disembark at Naples and proceed on to Liverpool by the following steamer, and passengers disembarking at Naples can have their heavy baggage taken on to Liverpool without any extra charge.

GEORGE HOLME & Co., the Company's Agents at Naples, will render any assistance, and tender any information required by the Passengers.

Passengers booked and cargo engaged in connection with the Trans-Atlantic Service from London and Glasgow to New York.

For Passage, &c., apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, November 13, 1877.

HALL LINE.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL, DIRECT, AND TO LONDON, OVERLAND *via* NAPLES OR GENOA.

THE S. S. CHILDWALL HALL, 2,100 Tons register, 300 H.P nominal, Captain F. TREGARTHEN, will sail about the 20th February and will be followed by the

S. S. BRANKSOME HALL,
2,100 Tons-register, 300 H.P. nominal,
Captain BRAND, on the 6th March,
and by the

S. S. CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain T. COLLIN, on the 20th March,
and by the

S. S. TRENTHAM HALL,
2,100 Tons register, 300 H. P. nominal,
Captain J. SHAW, on the 3rd April.

For passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

N. B.—Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co. and Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co. are the Passenger Agents for this Line in London and Liverpool respectively. Arrangements for Remittances, Sovereigns, Circular Notes, Shipment of Baggage, &c., will be attended to by Messrs. KING, KING & Co. here.

Bombay, December 27, 1877.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per S. S. SHILDON, Captain GRANTHAM, ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL, are REQUESTED to PAY FREIGHT and send their BILLS of LADING and DELIVERY ORDERS for our inspection and countersignature and TAKE DELIVERY of their respective GOODS.

No claim for damage or short delivery will be admitted under any circumstances, unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the vessel.

DAVID SASSOON & Co.,
Agents, s. s. Shildon.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

VESSELS.	TONS.	H.P.	CAPTAIN.	1878
(s) TEHERAN	2589	400	A. H. Johnson	28th Jan.
— BOKHARA	2932	450	W. D. Anderson	4th Feb.
(s) DECCAN	3429	350	J. D Gaby	11th do.
— BANGALORE	2 63	5 0	E. Stead	18th do.
(s) MIRZAPORE	3763	600	A. Parish	25th do.
— TRAVANCORE	1993	250	W. Barratt	4th Mar.
(s) MONGOLIA	2813	530	A. Coleman	11th do.
— VENETIA	2776	440	W. B. Andrews	18th do.
(s) INDUS	2470	500	S. D. Shallard	25th do.
— ZAMBESI	2431	370	A. Symons	1st April
(s) AUSTRALIA	3653	600	G. F. Oates	8th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
LOMBARDY	2723	450	J. Orman	22nd Jan.
KHIVA	2999	450	G. Lee	5th Feb.
GEELONG	1823	300	C. Fraser	19th Feb.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT COLOMBO AND GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
SIAM	3000	500	G. N. Hector	1st Feb.
ASSAM	3023	500	N. Stewart	1st Mar.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P. M. on the day of sailing.

For Passage &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th January 1878.

P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

SPECIAL THREE-MONTHLY RETURN TICKETS.

TO suit the convenience of Government Officials and others taking PRIVILEGE LEAVE, the Company has arranged to issue from this date RETURN TICKETS available for THREE MONTHS (counting from the date of sailing to the date of arrival) at the following REDUCED RATES :—

Bombay to Brindisi or Venice and back (including transit through Egypt) ..... Rs. 950
Ditto with the option of travelling ONE way *viâ* Southampton ..... „ 1,000

J. R. KELLOCK,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 15th December 1877.

"WILSON" LINE.

FOR LIVERPOOL, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.
S.S. XANTHO, 1,800 Tons.
TO LEAVE POSITIVELY ON 29TH JANUARY.

THE above Vessel will have despatch as above. She has excellent accommodation amidships for Final Passengers only.

Rate of Passage Money, exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board,

FIRST CLASS..... Rs. 450.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, January 5, 1878.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "ANCHOR" LINE are available at the following rates :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800
BOMBAY to NAPLES and back from LIVERPOOL..... Rs. 750

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE.

RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS by the "HALL" LINE are available as follows :—

BOMBAY to LIVERPOOL and back..... Rs. 800

For Passage, &c. apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE Company will despatch the following First Class Passenger Steamers, on the undermentioned dates :—

VESSELS.	CAPT.	DISP. TONS.	H.P.	
S.S. ACHILLE	F. Forti	3600	400	on 5th Feb. 1878.
S.S. CASTORE	G. Marussig	3787	250	on 24th Feb. 1878.
S.S. ETTORE	C. Lazarich.	3507	400	on 26th Mar. 1878.
S.S. POLLUCE	G. Reyss-in.	4411	250	on 25th Apr. 1878.

All Steamers carry Surgeon and Stewardess.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under :—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	Rs. 450	Rs. 350	Rs. 150 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 121 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 8
To Aden	„ 170	„ 130	„ 66 0

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-8	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne	£9-19	£9-14
First Class, Cologne to London		

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free lug gage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

For further particulars, and for Freight and Passage, apply to the Company's Office.

J. JANNI.
Agent A. H. Lloyd's S. N. Company.

28, Bombay Green, November 21, 1877.

Homeward Bound PASSENGERS.

SPECIAL RETURN TICKETS FOR THREE MONTHS.

EVERY requisite for the journey can be obtained ready for *Immediate Use* at very *Moderate Cost* from

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE, ASQUITH AND COMPANY, 8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.—Consignees of Steamer STELVIO are hereby informed of the ARRIVAL of the vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective Goods No claim of any kind will be paid after the departure of the Steamer unless it be previously passed by the Captain.

KNOOP & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 19th January 1878.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ESPLANADE THEATRE,
OPPOSITE CRAWFORD MARKET.

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

FIRST APPEARANCE OF MR. M. COMERFORD

OFFENBACH'S COMIC OPERA, IN FOUR ACTS,

GENEVIEVE DE BRABANT.

DROGAN ..... MISS ELCIA MAY.
Genevieve ..... Mrs. H. Vernon.
Duke of Brabant ..... Mr. H. Vernon.
Golo ..... A. Plumpton.
Burgomaster (*his first appearance*) ..... M. Comerford.
Charles Martel ..... Gentleman Amateur.
Grab ..... The two ..... H. Vernon.
Piton ..... Gens d'Armes ..... John Morris.
Oswald ..... G. Wilson.

INCIDENTAL MUSIC.

THE BALCONY DUET,
CROWING CHORUS,
A CUP OF TEA,
THE ARMOUR'S DITTY,
SLEEP SONG,
GENS D'ARMES DUET,
&c., &c., &c.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Stalls ..... „ 2
Back Seats ..... „ 1

Doors open at 8-30 ; performance to commence at 9 sharp.

Tickets may be obtained and seats secured at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.

Special Tram Cars pass the Theatre for Byculla and Colaba after the performance is over.

STEAM TO HAVRE.

THE First Class Steamer ZEAL, sailing about 5th February, has accommodation for a limited number of First Class Passengers. For terms apply to

NESSERWANJEE MANOCKJEE & Co.,
Agents.

FOR SALE,

A SET Double Harness, Plated, English ; a set Single Harness, Brass Mountings with square Collar, bits, &c. Price of the lot ..... Rs. 75
A Gram-Crushing Machine ..... „ 5
A very large Teak Harness Almirah in capital order ..... „ 3
Apply to "P.," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the SUBSCRIBERS to the BREACH CANDY SWIMMING BATH will be held at the Municipal Offices at 5 p. m. on TUESDAY next, the 29th instant, for the purpose of considering the Annual Report and Accounts for the past year.

RIENZI WALTON.
Honorary Secretary, B. C. S. B. Committee.

Bombay, 23rd January 1878.

TULSI WATER WORKS.

TENDERS are invited by the MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER for the CITY of BOMBAY for the LAYING of SERVICE MAINS for the Tulsi Water Supply.

Drawings can be seen and copies of specification and conditions of contract can be had on payment at the Office of the Undersigned.

Tenders must be sealed and endorsed "Tenders for the Tulsi Service Mains," and must be sent in to the address of J. H. GRANT, Esquire, C. S., Municipal Commissioner, not later than the first day of February 1878.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

RIENZI WALTON, C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality, on Special Duty
Executive Engineer's Office, 23rd January 1878.

HOWRAH IRON WORKS, STEAM SAW MILLS, AND METAL DEPOT.

THESE, the MOST EXTENSIVE WORKS of their kind in India, have been laid out with a view to the expeditious outturn of Rolling Stock, Machinery, Engines, Boilers, Pumps, Tools, &c., &c.

FOR

Railways,	Indigo Concerns,	Silk Filatures,
Canals,	Gas Works,	Tea Gardens,
Collieries,	Engineering Works,	Cotton & Jute Mills,
	Tannories, &c., &c.	

The whole of our Workshops are fitted with the best and most Modern Machinery. We would direct especial attention to the fact that we are able to turn out Iron Castings up to 20 Tons in weight, and Forgings up to 5 Tons. List of Foundry rates will be sent on application.

BURN & Co.

Howrah, Bengal.

THACKER AND COMPANY SELLING OFF LETTS'S DIARIES, 1878, AT REDUCED PRICES.

CLOTH BOUND DIARIES,
Printed on good paper and strongly bound.

	Rs.	a.
No. 8. One day to a page, 9½ by 4½	2	4
„ 9. Two days to a page, 9½ by 4½	2	12
„ 51. One day to a page, 12½ by 7½	7	0
„ 52. Two days to a page, 12½ by 7½	6	0
„ 53. Three days to a page, 12½ by 7½	4	4
„ 4. Three days, Dr. and Cr., 9½ by 7½	2	8

THE ABOVE DIARIES ARE PRICED AT THE RATE OF 8 ANNAS TO THE SHILLING.

THACKER AND COMPANY,
BOMBAY.

TO BE LET, from 15th February, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Colaba, on the westerly side, at present in the occupation of P. ANASTASIADES, Esq. Rent Re. 175. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st February, a BUNGALOW at Malabar Hill, at present in the occupation of C. H. B. FORBES, Esq. Rent Rs 200 Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, the TOP FLOOR of Apollo House, open to the breeze on all sides. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, one of the best RESIDENCES in the Fort. Rent Rs. 125. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a FURNISHED RESIDENCE in Elphinstone Circle. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, Furnished, three COOL ROOMS in Hornby Row. Rent Rs. 50 only. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Hummum Street, vacated by Mr. LOUIS FRANK. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, a SHOP in Elphinstone Circle, vacated by Messrs. RADELIA & Co. For Rent, &c., apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, from 1st April 1878, the SECOND and THIRD FLOORS of a HOUSE in Rampart Row, next door to the National Bank, and at present in the occupation of Messrs. GEORGE LOCKHART & Co. Each Floor will be let separately if required. For Rent and other particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the GROUND FLOOR of a HOUSE near the New Law Courts, suitable for Barristers' Chambers. Rent Rs. 200. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW on the DeLisle Road, Byculla, at present in the occupation of G. R. PURVIS, Esq. Rent Rs. 80. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

MELLIN'S EXTRACT,
FOR PREPARING LIEBIG'S FOOD,
In small and large bottles, at Re. 1 and Re. 1-12 each for Cash.
Fresh Consignments at short intervals are imported direct from the Manufacturer by
TREACHER & COMPANY (LD.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STATIONERY AND FANCY GOODS.

THE Company import WRITING APPLIANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, for use in the Office, Study, or Boudoir ; and a variety of elegancies for the Drawing-room Table, for Presentation, or for personal use.

The PAPERS and ENVELOPES supplied are from MESSRS. DE LA RUE & Co., the well known superiority of whose manufacture of these articles guarantees their quality.

The LEATHER GOODS.—ALBUMS, CARD CASES, DESKS, POCKET-BOOKS, PURSES and WRITING CASES of all kinds—are of the very best (Levant and Turkey) Morocco and real Russia, respectively, and thoroughly well finished for long service in extreme climates.

Stock is imported by FREQUENT OVERLAND CONSIGNMENTS to ensure constant presentation to the Customer of Fresh Goods in the best condition.

THE STOCK COMPRISES :

ACCOUNT BOOKS, plain and locked.
ALBUMS, for Portraits and Landscapes.
BLOTTING CASES, plain and elegant.
BLOTTING PADS, and Paper, and Bouquet Papers.
BRISTOL MOUNTS, of superior quality, in sizes.
CARDS, Playing and Visiting.
CARD CASES, for the above, in variety.
CARD AND LETTER RACKS, and Date Boxes.
DESKS, "Albert," "Travellers," &c.
DIARIES, in various editions.
ESCRITOIRES and Envelopes and Paper Cases.
EYELETS, Presses, Gum Bottles and Erasers.
INKS, by Blackwood, Stephens, and others.
INKSTANDS, Invoice Files and Ivory Tablets.
LETTER SCALES, Cages, and Cases.
MANUSCRIPT BOOKS, and Music Paper.
PAPERS & ENVELOPES, for local or postal correspondence.
PAPER CLIPS, Fasteners, Knives, & Weights.
PENS, Steel and Quill, of every kind.
PEN CLEANERS, Knives, Makers, and Racks.
POCKET-BOOKS, useful and elegant, in variety.
PURSES, Porte-monnaies, in variety.
QUILLS, Made Quill Pens, and Nibs.
SCRAP BOOKS, and Portfolios for Music, Drawing, &c.
SLATES, Ordinary, Book, and Porcelain.
STATIONERY CABINETS of Solid Mahogany, Oak, or Walnut.
STATIONERY CASES of Oak, Japanned Tin, or Walnut.
TOURISTS' WRITING CASES, in Morocco and Russia, fitted.
TRAVELLERS' COMPANION, being Desk and Dressing Case in one
TRAVELLERS' or "No Plus Ultra," Writing Case.

BIBLES, CHURCH SERVICES, AND PRAYER BOOKS.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO., WATCH-MAKERS AND JEWELLERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA & Co. beg to draw the attention of the Public and their Customers to their newly completed stock of LADIES' and GENTLEMEN'S GOLD and SILVER WATCHES. Intending purchasers will find a choice selection to suit them for presents, gifts, &c., for the coming Xmas Season.

From amongst their large stock they would particularly recommend their

GENTLEMEN'S WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Patent Lever Watches, ½ plate	Rs. 125
Their well-known 18-Carat Gold Open Face Hunter or ½ Hunter Lever Watches, ½ Plate	Rs. 150

A Gold Medal was awarded for the excellence of this Watch at the Broach Exhibition.

The same Watch as above with the addition of compensation balance Brequit hair-spring and in extra Massive Case	Rs. 200
Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch	Rs. 150
Do. do. do. do. highly finished with heavy case	Rs. 250

LADIES' WATCHES.

18-Carat Gold Open Face Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 75
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, small size	Rs. 120
Do. do. Open Face Gold or Enamelled Dial ½ plate	Rs. 140
Do. do. do. in Hunting Cases	Rs. 150
These two last mentioned watches can be highly recommended, as special attention has been given to their finish of both case and movement.	
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Watch, of extra superior quality, and very heavy case, lever escapement, compensation balance	Rs. 250
18-Carat Gold Hunting or ½ Hunting Keyless Watch, cylinder escapement	Rs. 150
Do. do. lever escapement	Rs. 180

In addition to the above specialities Messrs. F. L. and Co. have in stock a large assortment of

Ladies' Enamelled and Jewelled Watches from	Rs. 200 to Rs. 500
Gold Chronometer Watches, proved in the Observatory, from	Rs. 400 to Rs. 700
Second independent Watches from	Rs. 250 to Rs. 400
Chronograph or Racing Watches.	
Repeating Watches from	Rs. 300 to Rs. 2,000

SILVER WATCHES.
Their well known 50 Rs. Watch.
Their well known Keyless 90 Rs. Watch.
Their Brass Railway, 40 Rs. Watch.

A good Silver Watch, patent lever escapement, in open face, hunting or ½ hunting cases ..... Rs. 25.

A splendid stock of Ladies and Gentlemen's Gold Chains just received.

A large stock of mechanical TOYS and FANCY GOODS will be sold at cost price.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCH-MAKERS & JEWELLERS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ANGLO-SWISS MILK

is received by
EVERY MAIL STEAMER.
Per Tin, Cash, Annas 8.
Per case of 4 dozen Tins, Rs. 22.

TREACHER & Co., LIMITED.

CHINA TEA.

JUST RECEIVED

SUPPLIES of Richly Flavoured Oolong CONGOU, guaranteed to be picked from the first growth of the Season 1877-8. Lovers of China Tea will find this parcel a great treat, the quality being far superior to anything hitherto imported into this market, and very rarely procurable in the European markets.

Per 1 lb. packet, Cash Re. 1-12

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

MESSRS. ALDRIDGE, SALMON AND COMPANY

HAVE received fresh Consignments of the undermentioned first class WINES, &c.

From PAGE AND SANDEMAN, Amontillado Sherry	Rs. 25 per doz.	
Cusénier's Fine Brandy	„ 24	„
From A. COLLIN (Chalons) Carte Blanche Champagne	„ 30	
From G. PRELLER and Co. (Bordeaux) St Julien Claret quarts	„ 9	„
Lormont Claret „	„ 12	„
Chateau Belair „	„ 16	„
Haut Barsac „	„ 16	„
Chablis „	„ 16	„
From DE LAAGE FILS & Co. Cognac—L. Béchade	„ 16	„

Pints of all these Wines can be had at Rs. 2 per case o two dozen extra.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

WANTED to PURCHASE, a double-bodied PHAETON and BIG HORSE. Apply, giving all particulars, to "X.," *Bombay Gazette*.

WANTED, an Experienced and Educated English Cutter. None need apply except with unexceptionable good testimonials to John Mohomed, 16, Meadow St.

FOR SALE, an Oscillating Double-action Condensing ENGINE (Marine), 40 H. P. nominal, complete, almost new. Apply to this Office.

FOR SALE, VICTORIA PHAETON, with moveable Coachbox, hind seat, pole and shafts, Bay Arab and Harness. Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla.

MILNER'S FIRE-PROOF SAFE for sale, in first class condition. Size 9 ft 8 in. by 5 ft. 0 in., 4 ft. 0 in high. BAPTY BROTHERS, East Indian Corn Mills, Bombay.

A BARGAIN.—FOR SALE, a ROSEWOOD HARMONIUM by DR. BAIN, in perfect order, protected Slowers. Rs. 110. Apply C. MAPP, House of Correction, Byculla.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1878. Price Rs. 5 ; with postage Rs. 5 2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

HAM, BACON and CHEESE, DANISH BUTTER, SWISS MILK, &c. J. FRASER, 23, Apollo Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY.
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF GRAIN, COTTON, GALL NUTS, GOAT SKINS, &c.

TO-MORROW, FRIDAY, the 25th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bores Bunder—

About 800 bags of grain, 3 full-pressed bales cotton, gall nuts, and goat skins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at the Tent, near the Tramway Company's Stable, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the G. I. P. Railway Station, Bores Bunder—

About 800 bags of grain, 3 full-pressed bales cotton, gall nuts, and goat skins, &c.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable and Handsome Household Furniture, Plated Glass and Porcelainwares, &c., &c., at the Tent, near the Tramway Company's Stable, Colaba.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at the above-mentioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass and porcelainware, &c., &c., the property of a gentleman.

Full particulars will be given hereafter.

ON COMMISSION SALE.

An English built dog-cart, with a bay Arab horse and harness. Price moderate.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, a first class full toned grand square piano by Schiedmayer and Boehne, plants, &c., at Land's End, Malabar Hill.

On TUESDAY, the 29th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at the abovementioned place, the valuable and handsome household furniture, glass, and porcelainware, plants, &c., the property of R. T. TURNER, Esq., Barrister-at-Law.

Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1878.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND Co.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION.

A Treddle Turning Lathe, 5 foot centre, 3 foot bed, complete, with driving wheels, T. Rests, Oval Bolt, and Drill Chucks, Saddle Rest, Eccentric and other Chucks, and full complement Tools.

For particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 24th January 1878.

WANTED.

WANTED, a CHEMIST'S ASSISTANT, of active habits and good address, accustomed to a good Dispensing Business. Address, stating age, height, salary required and references, to W. E. SMITH, Chemist, &c., Coteasmund, Nellgherries.

BATCHELOR PREFERRED.

Coty, January 8, 1878.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR SALE,

GAUTIER FRERE'S CHOICE BRANDIES.

00	Rs. 24 per doz.	000 / 00	Rs. 30 per doz.
000 / V	„ 33	„	

Liberal discount to large Purchasers.

COWASJEE BROTHERS,
Sole Agents Bombay, Scinde, and Punjaub.
Elphinstone Circle.
RETAIL AGENT—Mr. JAMES PEARSE, 22, Apollo Street.
Do. do. —Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poldoni.

FOR SALE, at the Godowns of the Undersigned :—

	Per doz.	P 2 doz.
ESCHENAUER'S ST. ESTEPHE, an excellent Quarta. Pints. Claret, delicate in flavor, and very pure	Rs. 12	Rs. 14
Do. SAUTERNES, a very choice White Wine	„ 15	„ 17
Do. COGNAC, an exceedingly pure Brandy	„ 28	
EMANUEL LEGRAND, fine Champagne Cognac	„ 19	

Also a small Consignment of the well-known and favorite Wines

CHATEAU LAFITTE ..... „ 24
CHATEAU LAGRANGE ..... „ 23½

JULES SIEGFRIED & Co.,
2nd January 1878. Hornby Row.

McEWAN'S BEER.

THE NEW SEASON'S BREW now being received is of excellent quality and is highly recommended.

Price per doz. Quarts Cash Rs. 4 0
„ „ Pints „ „ 2 12
Bulk per Hogshead „ „ 57 0

Apply to

WALLACE & Co.,

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, 23RD JAN. 1878.

WHILE the political telegrams received to-day are still as indefinite as ever, their purport is generally taken as pacific in tone, and the commercial advices are all of a like tenor.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 95⅞, and French Rentes at 109. Enfaced Rupee Paper was also unaltered—Fours, 81½; Fours-and-a-haf, 81¼; Fives-and-a half, 89½. Bar Silver remains at 53¾d. per oz. and 60 days' sight Exchange on India at 1s. 8¼d. per rupee.

In the Produce Markets there is the same absence of change. Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered as are also arrival quotations for Wheat, while in Seeds Reuter's quotations show a decline of 3d. per quarter in Calcutta Rapeseed, both on the spot and to arrive, and a fall of 1s. per quarter in Feroszepore Rapeseed on the spot.

At the Liverpool East India Wool sales which opened yesterday 14,500 bales were catalogued. Prices were steady but unchanged.

The Manchester Piece Goods Market was dull at previous prices, and Cotton in Liverpool showed a similar tone, the day's sales being only estimated at 7,700 bales, of which but 800 bales were Surats. Spot prices are nominally unaltered, but a serious decline has taken place in arrivals, Reuter quoting Good Omra with the F. G. F. clause February-March shipment Canal, while private messages quote G. F. Omra March-April delivery at 5¾d. and Good Ginned Dharwar April-May shipment Canal at 5 9-16d. per lb. These figures not only mark a decline of about 3-16d. per lb., within the past three or four days, but they are quite ¼d. to ⅜d. per lb. under ruling quotations here, a difference which is more likely to be made up eventually by a decline on this side than by an advance in Liverpool. Not only is the uncertain state of politics in Europe against the market, but the American receipts daily point to a larger crop, while the shipments from the States are on a scale which will very soon alter the aspect of ready supplies. The arrivals into Liverpool yesterday were 40,000 bales, equivalent to what the trade will take for the entire week, and although Surats are still in very light supply, we must not forget that our Bombay descriptions have, after all, but a very secondary influence on the market.

The New York telegrams of yesterday's date still quote ready Mid. Uplands at 11¼ cents per lb., but April shipment has declined from 11 9-16 to 11⅜ cents per lb. The Receipts at the ports to date are as follows :—

	1878.	1877.	1876.
Tuesday's Receipts	28,000	21,000	24,000
Four days' „	81,000	61,000	66,000
Total since 1st Sept.....	2,875,000	2,950,000	2,852,000

At the Board Meeting of the Directors of the Bank of Bombay this afternoon no alteration was made in the rates of discount and interest, but the open market still remains about 2 per cent. under the Bank's advertised minimums.

In STERLING EXCHANGE to-day we have had the usual Wednesday's stagnation. Both buyers and sellers have shown a disinclination to operate pending news of Council Drafts, and it is difficult to form an idea of how rates will eventually tend for the Mail.

The general idea seems to be that Council Drafts will go at an average of 1s. 8¼d. to 1s. 8 9-16d., and if so no great change is probable, but under or over these figures will produce a corresponding movement here. We quote closing rates on London :—

Bank Bills, on demand.....	1s. 8¼d.	to 9-16 per Rupee.
Do. 6 months' sight....	1s. 8¼d.	„
Credits, 3 months' sight....	1s. 8¼d.	„
Documents, 3 „	1s. 8 15-16d.	„
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9	„

On Calcutta we have not heard of any fresh business, and rates may still be quoted at 3-16 per cent. premium for demand and ⅜ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is very steady with more buyers than sellers at slightly higher prices. We quote :—Fours, Rs. 94¾ to 94⅞ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 94½ ; Fours-and-a-half, Rs. 102¾. These figures are a shade higher than those advised by wire from Calcutta which latterly has very seldom been the case.

The SHARE MARKET is quiet but comparatively steady, for everything except Spinning and Weaving Companies. Bank of Bombays are ¼ per cent. higher. Press Companies are unchanged, as also are Land Companies, with the one exception of Port Cannings, which are Rs. 5 per share higher. In Spinning and Weaving Companies we note a decline of Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit, Morarjee Goculdas, Mazagon, Great Eastern, and Oriental, Rs. 10 in Alliance, and Mandvie, Rs. 15 in Colaba, Hindustan, and Rs. 25 per share in Ahmedabad. Bombay-Burmah Trading Co.'s shares are Rs. 25 per share lower.

COTTON, as was to be expected from the adverse character of the Home advices, has shown the greatest dulness to-day, and with the exception of some small purchases of high class Cotton for ready delivery at comparatively high prices owing to its scarcity, the market has been weak in the extreme and values are again Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per candy lower. Buyers decline to operate beyond their immediate wants, and so soon as supplies show signs of increase we may look for our market more nearly approaching Liverpool. Already the up-country markets are becoming somewhat better supplied, and a week or two now ought to make a great difference. Current quotations are :—

Good Hingunghaut.....	Rs. 210	per candy	F. P.
Do. Broach	„ 209	„	„
Do. Omra	„ 199	„	„
F. G. F. „	„ 193	„	„
G. F. „	„ 188	„	„

SEEDS AND WHEAT are very depressed, but nominally unaltered as regards price.

FREIGHTS for steamers are fairly steady, and for Liverpool £1-15 is the current rate for ready shipment. The s. s. City of Poonah is reported to have been fixed for Liverpool at that price with concessions, and the speculators are said to have taken up the balance by the Cella (s. s.) at the same price. For sailing vessels there is a trifle more enquiry, but at rates which vessels will not accept.

PIECE GOODS are not materially altered in any way. The off-take from the Bazaar still runs at about an average of 300 bales per day and prices are unaltered. Local Goods and Yarns are very depressed and most difficult of sale. The last transaction in Bombay Yarn was at As. 6¾ per lb. for 20's, a rate which leaves a loss on the production.

COALS continue very steady at former rates, but no fresh business has transpired.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Banks	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	125
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	6 do.	700
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	12 p. ct.	715
National Bank of India.	100,000	125	all	6 do.	104
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	250	all	10 do.	665

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	£20	218⅜	3 0 5	p. c. 287
Do. New £22 shares....	..	£20	19⅜	14 0	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	6⅝	7 3	do. 72
Ditto	..	£20	21-12	do.	do. 32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,06	1 Rs.	1,100
Do. New Shares	..	£18	196⅜	9 15	do. 245

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	..		950
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	750	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,100
Alfred Mills Co.	250	1,000	1,000	80	p.s.	1,300
Alliance Spinning.....	500	2,500	all	100	p.s.	2,100
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	90 000	100	100	..		90
Bhowmaggur M. and P. Company	300	2,000		40	p.s.	1,450
Bombay United	900	1,000	all	45	p.s*	1,050
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company).....	2,000	300	all	15	p.s*	260
Broach Mills	1,500	125	all	10	p.s*	110
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	40	p.s*	980
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,010
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	450	..		635
Dharumsey Spinning ..	2,000	2,000	all	35	p.s*	875
Fleming S. and W. Co..	1,500	1,250	all	50	p.s*	1,475
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	50	p.s*	1,175
Hindustan S. & W. Co.	875	1,000	all	25	p.s.	985
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..		850
Jeevraj Balioo Mills	750	1,000	all	65	p.s*	975
Khandelah Spinning ..	750	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,225
K. Muconjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	45	p.s*	875
Madras Spinning	500	1,250	all	30	p.s*	890
Madras U. Spinning....	420	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,230
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	20,000	50	50	..		45
Mandvie S. and W. Co. ..	1,200	500	all	35	p.s*	335 xd
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,275
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	60	p.s*	1,250
Mazagon S. and W. Co..	2,000	5,000	..	..		380
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	50	p.s*	925
Nerad S. and W. Co. ..	400	1,000	all	—		825
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..		775
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	400	all	20	p.s*	380
Oriental	1,000	625	all	35	p.s*	715
Primrose Weaving and Spinning	600	1,250	all	75		2,100
Ruttonjee S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	..		875
Sassoon Spinning	660	1,000	all	75	p.s.	865
Do. do. Ext. Shares	1,000	150	135	do.		305
Standard S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	..		970
Victoria Mills	559	1,000	all	40	Rs.	700 d

* Share for the half-year.

PRESS COMPANIES.

[illegible]	150	5,000	2,8500	150	p.s.	1,150
[illegible]	200	2,000	1,100	125	do.	980
[illegible]	100	500	all	18	p.c.	650
[illegible]	750	2,750	2,200	32	p.s.	425
[illegible]	178	1,000	all	60	do.	650
[illegible]	155	500	all	45	p.s	440
[illegible]	1,000	250	all	14	do.	175
[illegible]	400	250	all	10	do.	70
[illegible]	1,000	1,500	all	75	do	600
[illegible]	500	1,880	all	90	do	475 xd
[illegible]	500	250	all	15	do	230 xd
[illegible]	328	1,000	all	100	do	960
[illegible]	80	8,500	8,250	50	do	975
[illegible]	200	500	all	40	do	815 .
[illegible]	1,150	..	1,400	100	do	300
[illegible]	125	400	250	40	do	320
[illegible]	125	..	1,500	250	do	350
[illegible]	600	500	all	25	do	325
[illegible]	400	850	750	40	do	450
[illegible]	100	1,000	925	150	do	1,060
[illegible]	150	850	all	12	p.s.	600 nl.
[illegible]	80	1,000	1,000	75	p.s.	560

* Per Share for the half-year.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending 19th January, 1878.

Open, 444 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p
Coaching	45,818	0	0
Merchandize	1,09,825	0	0
Other Receipts	500	0	0
Telegraph	557	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,56,198	0	0

Corresponding week in January 1877. Open 439 Miles.	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	54,186	0	0
Merchandise	89,923	0	0
Other Receipts	746	0	0
Telegraph	589	0	0
Total Rs.....	1,45,444	0	0
Increase Rs.	10,754	0	0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE,

AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE SHIP ANNIE FROST, 1,236 tons, Captain C. Welburn will sail to-day for Guam, in ballast.

THE S.S. FERRENTOWER, 700 tons, Captain T. Mackie, sailed yesterday for Hongkong, with a cargo of 772 chests opium, 1,201 bales twist, 137 bales cotton, and general cargo.

THE S.S. HORSLEY, 871 tons, Captain W. Raymond, arrived in harbour on the 22nd inst., from Glasgow, Dec. 19, with a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

DEPARTURE OF THE TRINACRIA.

THE ANCHOR LINE S.S. TRINACRIA, 1,342 tons, Captain R. Hutchinson, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—For Liverpool—Dr. E. Burrows, Mrs. Ralston and 2 children, Master Jones, Mrs. Ellis and 2 children, Miss Steven, and Mr. A. G. Steven. For Naples—Mr. and Mrs. W. F. Male and 2 infants, Mr. O. S. Skirving, Mrs. Quin, Miss. Barrett, and Mrs. Roberts and child.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
22	Horsley (s)	Raymond	Glasgow, Dec 19.
23	Oriflower	Curphey	Liverpool, Sept 29.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
22	Trinacria (s)	Hutchinson ...	Liverpool, &c.
	Ferrentower (s)	Machie	Hongkong.

The ship Annie Frost, Welburn, to Guam, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels were entered for loading yesterday :—
Steamer City of Poonah, to Liverpool.
Ship Isaac Reid, to Havre.
Steamer Guy Mannering for Calcutta.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Jan.		
20	Marina (s)	Calcutta.
21	Viceroy (s)	Calcutta.

DAILY IMPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Moray s—51 cases school slates, Byramjee Shapoorjee.
India s—15 cases school slates, Hajee Esmail Abdoola.
Trinacria s—6 packages hardware, Allana Abjool Raymon.
Shildon s—134 kegs iron nails, Rassumally Lalmoon.
Zeal s—3 bundles hoop iron, Tyebally Enoofally ; 22 packages hardware, 15 kegs rivet, and 12 kegs iron nails, Abdool Cadur Habutbhoy.

FROM LONDON.

Scottish Chief—2 cases plate glass, The Agra Bank.
Mongolia s—32 barrels stout and 25 cases champagne, The C Bank of I A and China.
Xanthe s—6 cases miniatures, Heptoola Ahmedally ; 25 cases sherry wine, Cursetjee Byramjee Chinoy.
Peshawar s—15 cases brandy, C Bounevialle and Co.
Bokhara s—25 barrels salamoniac, Tezpall Cuma ; 6 cases medicine of other sorts, Dhurrumsey Bhugwan.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s—50 boxes brandy, Sorabjee Hormusjee Battlewalla ; 50 cases champagne, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia ; 5 cases white cotton cord thread, Framjee Ardaseer Dawar.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Union s—100 cases brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.
Arabia s—35 cases brandy, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 23.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Xanthe s—125 cwts oil y-rn, Canjee Rowjee ; 240 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton Stearns Wobart and Co : 500 bales cotton Peel, Cass la and Co ; 100 bales cotton, Gadhum and Co ; 500 bales cotton Jeevy Kessowj e and Co ; 60 cwts bones, Hajee Abdool Shaik Adom ; 100 bales cotton, Bhugwan Moolchund.

Cella s—825 cwts myrabollams, Nursee Khuttow ; 293 cwts myrabollams and 300 cwts linseed, Hurry Dewey ; 32 cwts dryginger and 1125 cwts coir yarn, Mooljee Jetha and Co ; 180 cwts coir yarn, Purs ram Dewjee.

FOR LONDON.

Scotland s—21 cases P feathers, A M Dams.
Teheran s—2 6 packages coffee, 16 bale seeds, 1 case tea, and 1 case E teeth, P and O S N Co ; 2963 cwts dry ginger, Moorrjee Nathu ; 120 cwts dry ginger, Purshotum Dewjee ; 106 cwts oils and 974 cwts nuxvomica, Mooljeebhoy Ganjee ; 225 cwt oilbanum, Chattoobhoy Agoo ; 13 cwts oilbanum, Chandoo Mull ; 16 cases P feathers, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 8 cwts E teeth, Jairajbhoy Peerbhoy ; 131 cwts E teeth, Pirjee Khan Nensuk ; 5 cases fishmaws, M M Mohla ; 5 bales skins, S E Saheb and Co : 18 cases skins, E H Abdoolreman ; 19 bales skins, Khaibhoy Peerbhoy ; 10 bales skins, Nor Mohd ; 1 bale skins and 14 bales hides, Allarakhbhoy Sarun ; 37 bales hides, Peerjee Nusserwanjee and Co ; 9 bales hides, Curumsee Poonja ; 12 bales hides, E D Abdoolmoojeed ; 16 bales hides, Sallaymamed Jaffer ; 28 bales hides, Premchund Hurjeevan ; 9 packages hides, Ebram Valjee ; 18 bales hides, S M Serjee ; 43 bales hides, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 1 bale skins, K M Nensey ; 3 bales skins, Jaffer Abdoolla ; 16 bales hides and 13 cases P feathers, Versee Khoy Vully ; 86 cases oilbanum, M hamed Corjee ; 105 packages oilbanum, Hassum ; 8 bales carpets, C Munmohundass ; 4 chests opium, Hajarimul Nursingdass ; 6 chests opium, Rajah Allebhoy Ally Nasr ; 15 bales twist, Ebram Noordin and Co ; 5 chests opium, Guneshdass Jowharemull ; 103 che ts opium, Tata & Co ; 18 chests opium, Goolraj Singance ; 3½ chests opium, Moridhur Beharemull.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 22nd January 1878.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m. 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·978
Temperature of the Air.....	76 5
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	70·2
Dew Point	66·3
Relative humidity of Air	0·738
Effect of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded—6)	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.)....	82·3
Minimum do. do. (read at 9-30 a. m.)	69·9
General Direction of wind.....	NE, ESE, NE, WNW, NW NNW, NNE, NE, E.
Movement o wind in 24 hours	215.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JANUARY 20

Gordon, Sub Lieut, 1st Bombay Lancers, on leave, from Poona.
Madden, Capt, Cantonment Magt, on leave, from Ahmedabad.

JANUARY 22.

Saunders, Lieut Col, Bengal Cavalry, on leave, from Mean Meer

DEPARTURES.—JANUARY 23.

Moore, Lieut, R. A. on duty, to Aurungabad.
Burrows, Surg Major, 15th Regt N I, on furlough, to England.

MADAME CARLOTTA TASCA

Begs to announce that she is prepared to receive pupils for the Pianoforte, Organ, and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

MR. ALFRED PLUMPTON

Begs to announce that he is prepared to receive pupils for Singing, Piano, Harmonium, Violin and Harmony. Communications may be addressed, care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.

J. J. L. & B. DAVIS,
SURGEON DENTISTS,
7, RAMPART ROW, FORT, BOMBAY.

PAINFUL and aching Teeth medically treated and filled, thereby avoiding extraction and rendering them perfectly sound and useful for mastication.
N.B.—Charges strictly moderate.

SURGEON DENTIST,
DR. C. F. KHORY,
(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND),
No. 23, RAMPART ROW.
Opposite the Floral Fountain.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

D. COMPANY, under the command of Captain TENNENT, will PARADE on FRIDAY, at 9-15 a. m., on their usual drill ground to form a guard of Honour for the reception of H. E. The Governor. White Clothing and Helmets to be worn.
Members of other Companies who wish to attend can do so.

By Order,
T. DUNNE,
Lieutenant and Adjutant.

Bombay, 23rd January 1878.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RS. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

KINCHELLA—January 18th, at Poona, the wife of Henry E. Kinchella, Military Account Department, of a daughter.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

COOK—January 19th, at Kutnee, C. P., the wife of Henry F. Cook, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

CAMPBELL—LISBEY—January 14th, at All Saints' Church, Lucknow, by the Rev. F. T. Stewart Dyer, B.A., George H. Campbell, Esq., to Edith Isabel, daughter of T. J. Lisbey, Esq., of Lucknow.

WYLLY—FAULKNER—January 9th, at Cuttack, by the Rev. A. Quinlan, H. P. Wylly, to Florence, second daughter of G. H. Faulkner, Esq., C.E.

DEATHS.

ATKINSON—January 17th, at Delhi, of small-pox, William B Atkinson, R. S. Railway, aged 25 years.

HODSON—January 16th, at Hassan, Constance May, the only daughter of Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Hodson, aged 8 months.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES, and other Remittances sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 24, 1878.

THE important step taken by the Queen in personally telegraphing to the Czar her desire that His Majesty will accelerate the conclusion of an armistice cannot be said to be quite unprecedented, for the publication of the Prince Consort's life has shown that the Crown still enjoys a far larger direct share of political power in England than was generally supposed, and that Queen Victoria has expressed her own opinions with much freedom and taken an active part in all diplomatic correspondence respecting the great questions of foreign policy that have been stirred during her reign. But on former occasions the Queen has, we think, contented herself with enforcing, in her letters to foreign potentates, the policy deliberately adopted by her Government and by the nation. Now, Her Majesty has risked the grave innovation of throwing her personal influence into the scale in favour of war, at a time when not only is the nation divided in opinion as to the necessity or expediency of opposing Russian designs in the East, but the Cabinet itself consists of statesmen who hold the most discordant views concerning the relations which England should maintain with Russia. It must have been by a designed coincidence that Lord Salisbury has chosen the present moment for reiterating his specially to protect respectable people from desperadoes who have either stolen or bought a fire-arm. A nearer look at it, however, shows that it is really an extensive political measure, which certainly will affect Native States as well as every other State in the country. It appears that experience has shown the Government of India that the present law relating to arms, ammunition, and military stores is in an unsatisfactory condition, and pressure of work has alone prevented it from being amended before this time. The present Bill professes to be a consolidation of the existing law, and a re-enactment of it in a simpler form, with such improvements in point of detail as the experience of the working of the Arms Act of 1860 has shown to be desirable. Section 7 imposes duties on the importation by sea of arms and parts of arms. These duties are fixed at rates which are intended to be prohibitory. Thus on a firearm not a pistol a duty of Rs. 50 is to be levied, and on a barrel for the same Rs. 30 has to be paid. Rs. 15 are to be levied on pistols and Rs. 10 on pistol barrels. Even air-guns are charged at the same high-rate as fire-arms, Rs. 50 being levied on each. We think this is a ridiculous charge, because, although for certain political reasons a high charge on fire arms is desirable, the same reasons cannot be applied to air-guns, which are generally used as toys, or at the most for shooting small birds. The different parts of guns and pistols are to be charged for at high rates which will make their importation for subsequent purposes of manufacture a matter of extreme difficulty. The rates mentioned in the schedule are levelled at guns that cannot be used for sporting purposes, but which find their way into Native States or across the borders, where their owners are not at all particular as to how they use them. Experience has shown the Government that these weapons generally find their way into the hands of the criminal classes, or into those of hostile tribes on the frontier of British territory. For instance, there can be no doubt that in the present irritating frontier wars with the Nagas and the Afreedies, our enemies are fighting against us with weapons imported from Europe. In what are called the disarmed districts of India, natives are not, of course, allowed to possess fire-arms, so that they have no means of passing on these offensive weapons; but there are parts of India which are not disarmed, and in these natives carry fire-arms with impunity and easily find means to convey them to persons who will use them offensively if they cannot do so themselves. This is what Government says on the subject as its principal reason for the introduction of the Arms Bill :—

"Now there is good reason to believe that the complete absence of restriction in the districts which have not been disarmed has led to the law prohibiting the transport of arms and the export of arms across the frontiers being extensively evaded. As long as all persons indiscriminately may have arms in their possession to any amount they please in the districts which have not been disarmed, it is practically impossible to prevent such arms being passed on to the disarmed districts, to the predatory classes in Native States, and to the hostile tribes on our frontiers."

So far the objects of the Bill appear unobjectionable, but the sting of the proposed measure really lies in the following sentence :—"*The only remedy seems to be to place the possession of arms throughout the whole of British India under control, and this it is proposed to do by Section II. of the Bill, which requires all such possession to be under a licence.*" The "whole of British India" in all probability includes the Native States, and hence the effect of the Bill will be to disarm natives everywhere. It will have further important effects. It has been suspected that in certain parts of India fire-arms are surreptitiously manufactured, and that in the arsenals we allude to certain Native States are able to find tolerably good weapons to place in the hands of their levies. Whether this is the case or not, we think it is highly inexpedient that arsenals other than Government of India arsenals should be permitted to exist in any part of the imperial dominions in the East. The control which the Government of India is now about to assume over all the fire-arms in the country is in our opinion unobjectionable, and so long as we agree to protect Native States—a protection which usually leaves them no reasonable pretext for supporting those large standing armies which are one of the curses of the country—we do not see that any one has a right to object to a measure which on grounds of imperial policy it will be wisdom to have introduced without delay. The Bill is to provide ample safeguards to prevent the new duties pressing unfairly against respectable persons desiring to possess arms. for legitimate purposes, and with this guarantee no well-wisher of the prosperity of India need lash his soul into virtuous indignation against the measure.

ENGLAND AND EGYPT.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I see by a letter published in your issue of yesterday that my small note of the 17th inst. caught the attention of some one who seems not to be pleased with it. Though politics are so much dependent on previous general opinions and on personal feelings that one cannot expect to be heard by those who are not beforehand of our own sentiments, yet I will try to give your correspondent the reasons why I keep to my opinion after having perused his letter.

I will abstain from criticizing his style. I beg to state that in my note I as often employed the word probable as I put the interrogative point. Your correspondent says first that I am dogmatical, and then he charges me with making insinuating inquiries. In fact, my note is only short. Compressed notes may look dogmatical; prolific ones may look diffuse and declamatory; indeed they disguise better the logical weakness.

Your correspondent is satisfied that Germany is an innocent lamb bleating out in the plains that border the Baltic. For my part I remember the three successive wars into which Germany has gone, more or less unjustly, in the last twelve years, and in which she has always annexed new territories. I remember that two years ago, if it had not been for England and Russia, she would have attacked France on the cynical motive that France was recovering too fast. I remember the part that the German Ambassador played in the Constantinople Conference. I remember that Germany was the chief framer of the Triple Alliance which turns out to be final. I remember that it was Germany that instigated Russia on in this war. I know with everybody that Germany employed all the gold that she extorted from the French in new preparations for war. With everybody I know that she strains taxation to its last resources and gets indebted in preparing for war. I remember that she has given full different proofs of dreaming of new annexations in Holland, in France, in Austria; and on these bases I think Germany to be the most ambitious and unquiet power in Europe.

I was not prepared to hear any one come and tell me that Germany is an unpretentious self-centred humble nation; but I respect other people's opinions, chiefly when they are based on a recent authoritative article of Baron von Bunsen and a saying of Bismarck.

Your correspondent, having given his opinion of German, easily disposes of France. France, he says, has relinquished her traditional rivalry with England in Egypt; peace is what she wants, what she needs.

In some of the newspapers received from home by the last mail your correspondent might have read the statement that the English Ministry, having enquired from M. Waddington, the Minister of Foreign Affairs in France, what France would think of the occupation of Egypt, M. Waddington replied that France for the moment would do nothing to oppose it, but that no doubt it would rouse a bad feeling in France. In the latest reviews and newspapers your correspondent may have read some articles on the state of the French army. Everybody knows that economically France is quite recovered, and even more powerful than before the war; her interior national life also seems now settled. France is, then, not so much out of the question as your correspondent seems to think her. Italy, your correspondent scarcely deigns to mention, yet everybody knows with what solicitude that country, which has a population nearly as large as Great Britain and Ireland, looks at the organisation of her army and the creation of her fleet. Spain, too, the country where Gibraltar is situated, is a Mediterranean country, very often influenced by France. But the chief resource of your correspondent's light-heartedness is that he thinks that all these nations are disinterested and platonic; that the idea of interest is alien to every mind except the English. All this comes to the purpose of the occupation of Egypt.

I think that the policy of England is and must be that of neutrality and free trade. I think that the neutrality of the Suez Canal is a thing to which all nations would be ready to pledge themselves, and which they would defend by force of arms if it was threatened. I think that it would be a bad policy for England to occupy Egypt.

Here also your correspondent refers me to Mr. Dicey's able and exhaustive articles, and he gives us a plan of campaign by Sir Edward Sullivan. I look for my motives in common sense.

First of all my conscience cries out against a treacherous surprise made on Egypt. This is the form in which we have heard of that occupation. A pecuniary compensation would take place only afterwards. Turkey has been England's friend; Turkey has been fighting through English instigation; Turkey has been fighting for the English as much as for herself. Now in the gathering of the eagles, the scene to which *Punch* the other day made allusion in a picture of cruel effect, England would come in the shape of one of the vulture-like birds. I expect England ought to bring a mask to cover her blush. But these are only barren sentimentalities of Radicals and Comptists. Let us pass on to the practical. I cannot help supposing—and my opponent is ready to agree with me in this—that the occupation of Egypt may suffice to turn Turkey into England's deadliest foe. Well, Turkey is now-a-days the only power that can effectually attack England, not because she is the Turk, but because she is the Mussulman; and the occupation of Egypt would not break her power of mischief. England's interest is not to drive Turkey into hatred; it is to keep her as a friend, to keep her as a tool, as the Russians would do. What is the use of a diplomacy if it is always to be defeated in the diplomatic contests? Your correspondent remembers that the candid nations, Germany and Russia, have repeatedly offered Egypt to England. So is bait offered to fish.

Now let us look at the bare fact of Egypt occupied by England. Sir Edward Sullivan thinks that with 60,000 English troops Egypt could be defended. On such a long line as the Suez Canal, or even on the railway from Alexandria to Suez, I doubt whether 60,000 troops would be sufficient. I doubt if 100,000 would. Let us suppose a Russo-Turkish attack on India combined with a Mutiny. England would have to defend the Canal and to send troops to India. England has 70,000 European troops in India; she might gather another 70,000 from the British islands and the other settlements. These would require the way open to go to India, but to keep the way open these same 70,000 troops must stop in Egypt. So Egypt is merely a burden; what kind of a key it is difficult to understand. Of course England might raise one or two million soldiers at home and in her colonies; she might stop her flourishing trade to keep up a large permanent army; she might turn into a conquering nation, forsake her liberty for a military and imperial rule, and bring upon the world a cataclysm of war and spoliation. Into this way many Englishmen are trying to drive their country; but the English people as a body will never adopt these ways.

In the policy of England we have at hand a test full of actuality, to show which way is the wrong and which the right. Take the case of the Straits that lead to the Black Sea. If England had shown herself in the last political events a supporter of liberty and neutrality, she might probably be able to impose on Russia the free passage of the Straits for all nations; but, like the partitioners of Poland, she showed herself egotistic and greedy of annexation, and by this her power has immediately declined. If she seeks allies for the sake of liberty and neutrality, nobody believes her; all nations distrust her. If she tries to convince Russia and Germany, these will sneer at her. So for liberty and neutrality every stroke makes England greater and more powerful; for exclusivism and annexation every stroke makes her weaker and more perplexed.

Bombay, Jan. 22. J. C.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The Volunteers have received orders to turn out on Saturday evening in their full dress uniforms for battalion parade, but a great disappointment awaits many of us. Myself and several others presented our orders from our respective captains for our uniforms more than a week ago, but were informed by Messrs. Thorpe and Co. that the orders could not be executed by Saturday, as their present staff of tailors Messrs. Thorpe are unable to get these uniforms ready in time, surely they might easily entertain a few additional hands and so save us from the disappointment of being prevented from appearing at the parade with our more lucky comrades in arms. A VOLUNTEER.

ANOTHER VICTIM OF THE AMALGAMATED SOCIETY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Referring to "A Poor Member's" wail in your issue of yesterday, permit me to suggest that an action be instituted against Mr. Rule, the Bombay secretary of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Servants of India, for the recovery of the amounts due to the members, as there is a large sum of money still in his hands which, I believe, he has retained owing to a dispute being between himself and the general secretary, Mr. Atkins. To meet the expenses of a law suit, let the members be invited to a meeting, and a subscription be raised, as it is time now that something should be done to have the matter finally settled. I addressed a letter to Mr. Atkins at Allahabad some months ago with regard to my money, but I regret that no reply has as yet been vouchsafed by him. I enclose my card.

Parel, Dec. 23. A VICTIM.

THE RUSSIANS AND CONSTANTINOPLE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A passage in Gibbon of which I send you a copy is rather interesting at the present time. After giving an account of the earliest days of the Russian nation and of their excursions into the Danubian territories of the Byzantine Empire, the passage occurs; and, as the events referred to occurred about nine hundred years ago, the passage carries the tradition that the Russians would some day become masters of Constantinople back to a period long prior to the will of the Emperor Peter. A. C.

The following is the passage referred to by our correspondent :—

"By the vulgar of every rank, it was asserted and believed, that an equestrian statue in the square of Taurus, was secretly inscribed with a prophecy, how the Russians,

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

THE MARQUIS OF SALISBURY ON INDIAN FRONTIER POLITICS.

LONDON, JAN. 22.

A despatch from the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, dated 29th Nov., has been published, in which he disagrees with the popular illusion that a conflict between England and Russia is inevitable, and furthermore deprecates conquests on our Indian frontier.

Instead of the proposal made by the Indian Government for a distinct Government in the trans-Indus districts, he proposes that there shall be two divisions, each under a separate Commissioner, and that the Southern Division should be dependent on the Northern, whilst both will depend on the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjaub so far as regards internal affairs, and the Northern Division will correspond direct with the Viceroy respecting external affairs.

THE ESTABLISHED CHURCH IN CEYLON.

In the House of Commons this evening the Under Secretary of State for the Colonies, in reply to a question put, said that the vote for religious teaching which came out of the Ceylon revenue could not be stopped.

THE QUEEN AND THE CZAR.

LONDON, JAN. 23.

In the House of Commons last night, Sir Stafford Northcote, replying to a question, stated that Her Majesty the Queen had personally telegraphed to His Imperial Majesty the Czar, conveying the Sultan's desire for the conclusion of peace, and expressing a hope that His Majesty would accelerate the negotiations for a suspension of hostilities.

INDIAN PUBLIC WORKS.

The Commons have agreed to a Select Committee of Inquiry into the expediency of Public Works in India being paid for by means of loans.

SULEIMAN PASHA'S DEFEAT.

Latest advices from the seat of war in Roumelia respecting Suleiman Pasha's retreat state, that he and his army were driven by General Gourko's force into the Rhodope Mountains, and that the loss sustained by the Turks was 7,000 in killed, wounded, and prisoners, besides 49 guns.

CONCENTRATION OF TURKISH TROOPS IN ROUMELIA.

The two Turkish Army Corps under the respective commands of Mehemed and Eyoub Pashas are concentrated at Kirkilissa, situated to the East of Adrianople.

ARMISTICE NEGOTIATIONS.

The preliminary negotiations for an armistice have commenced.

PANIC AT GALLIPOLI.

LONDON, JAN 23.

Latest advices state that a panic has seized upon the inhabitants of Gallipoli in consequence of the reported advance of the Russians on that place.

SULEIMAN'S MOVEMENTS.

Suleiman Pasha has arrived at Kavala on the South Coast of Roumelia and behind the Isle of Thasos.

[Kavala is really in Macedonia, that is to say, it lies to the westwards of the Rhodope range of mountains. Suleiman cannot march by land from this place to Constantinople, and will be obliged to go by sea either from Kavala or from Salonika, which is not far off.—ED. B. G.]

THE RETIREMENT OF GENERAL OFFICERS.

A Royal Warrant dated 31st December orders the retirement of General Officers of the Indian Army at the age of 70 from the 1st October 1877, unless the Secretary of State for India should recommend an exception being made in any particular officer's case.

LONDON, JAN. 22, APT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Sarats dull.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera	5 5/16d.
The Manchester Market is dull.	
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight..	1s. 8¾d.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	81½
4½ per cent. do.	81½
5½ per cent. do.	89½
3 per cent. Consols for account	95⅛
5 per cent. French Rentes, 1872	109
Bar Silver	53½
7 lbs. Shirtings	5-10½
8½ lbs. do.	7-1½
40s Mule Twist	0-10½
Departure.—Avondale.	

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 8¾d. to 9-16 per Rupee.	
Do. 6 months' sight	1s. 8¾d.	"
Credits, 3 "	1s. 8¾d.	"
Documents, 3 "	1s. 8 15-16d.	"
Sovereigns each	Rs. 11-9.	"

THE FRONTIER WAR.

COLONEL BUCHANAN has retired from Jammu after destroying the remaining towers. While riding through the Kohat Pass on Monday, Colonel Watson and other officers were fired upon by a number of Zakka Kheyls who were proceeding to join the Jowakis. Two horses of the 17th Bengal Cavalry were killed. A telegram from the Commissioner of Kohat dated the 22nd inst., states that the Pass Afridis are very indignant with the Zakka Kheyls, and are pressing the Jowakis to submit unreservedly. The coming in of Jirga is delayed by the Zakka Kheyls' misconduct. General Ross and Colonel Doran's brigade returned to Peshawur on the 22nd through the Pass.

THE NAGA EXPEDITION.

A TELEGRAM from the Chief Commissioner of Assam, dated Golaghat 22nd inst. states, that Mosema has paid the money fines inflicted, given up plundered mails and arms and the accoutrements of the escorting constables who were killed. He has also surrendered a number of guns of his own demanded by us. When some minor matters are arranged, the expedition will return to Samaguting.

DEATH OF COL. J. A. WOOD, V. C.

WE regret to state that Colonel J. A. Wood, V. C., late 20th Regiment N. I., who was thrown out of his carriage on Monday night at Poona, died the following night from the injuries he had received. We take the following record of the deceased Colonel's war services from the Bombay Army List :—

"Col. J. A. Wood, V.C., served with the field force in Sind and Afghanistan from 1840 to 1843; at the attack on thetown of Kujjeck in 1841; with the Light Battalion in the advance on Kandahar, including the second attack on the heights of Hykuleye, in 1842; present at Kandahar on the 29th May 1842 (medal), during the engagement with Akbar Khan's army near the city walls; with Colonel Wymer's force on the Urghundasi, destroying the forts of the insurgent chiefs; with a detachment of his regiment in the fort during the battle of Hyderabad in 1843 (medal); with the Persian Expeditionary Force in 1856-57, at the landing at Hallilah Bay, the storm and capture of Reshire, when he received eight wounds (Victoria Cross, medal and clasp)."

SIR RICHARD TEMPLE left Calcutta on Tuesday for Bombay, and will reach here by the Mail train to-morrow due at 9-45 a.m.

WE regret to learn that Mr. F. W. Stevens who prepared the design for the new G. I. P. Railway Terminus, and was lately appointed to carry out this work, has been ordered to proceed to England by next mail on account of ill-health. We understand that Mr. John Adams, of the Public Works Department, will act for Mr. Stevens.

WE regret to hear that Mr. Carnegy's condition is causing much anxiety. Mr. Carnegy was accidentally wounded in the Naga Expedition.

WE publish in another column a leading article from the *Lucknow Times* commenting, with a freedom we dare not imitate, and a knowledge of the individual characters of Bombay judges which is somewhat surprising on the expected vacancy in the Chief Justiceship of the Bombay High Court, and the respective claims of the several Puisne Judges to succeed Sir Michael Westropp. It is news to us, however, to learn that Sir Michael has any intention of resigning; our own information leads us to suppose that he will cling to his post to the last with a tenacity worthy of Osman Pasha. He proposes, we believe, to go home for a few months next May, but to come back again before the end of the year. Possibly the rumour referred to by our Lucknow contemporary may have had its origin in the inquiries the Secretary of State has lately begun to make concerning the administration of justice in the Bombay High Court. It is known that Lord Salisbury has called for a return, which has been sent in, of the daily attendances of the judges in court. Such a return, however, may be misleading, for a Judge who goes into Court and does little or nothing while he is there may appear, if he only takes care to remain there a certain time, to be as attentive to his duties as another Judge who works most assiduously during all the office hours. Lord Salisbury should call for a return showing the number of cases which have been tried and in which judgment has not been delivered, the time that has elapsed since the hearing of each of these cases, and the names of the judges who tried them.

A RATHER peculiar suit was commenced to be heard before Mr. Justice Bayley at the High Court on Tuesday last, in which Dr. Burjorjee Dorabjee, a medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife claim Rs. 35,000 for damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and which had been entrusted to the defendant, Mr. G. W. Terry, as honorary secretary to and a member of the Exhibition Committee. The exhibition was held under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and the suit is therefore defended under the instructions of the acting Government Solicitor, Mr. H. Cleveland. Plaintiffs, it was stated, delivered to defendant, at his request, a large number of pictures of great value; including oil paintings, water colour drawings, and photographs. The defendant denied the pictures were worth more than Rs. 3,500 in all; and stated that when delivered to him, they showed signs of considerable wear and tear. Towards the end of April 1873, he was ready to redeliver them, but allowed them, at the request of the plaintiff, Burjorjee, to remain in the Victoria Museum, in which the exhibition had been held, and of which he (Mr. Terry) was then acting Curator. Due care was taken of them until 1st November 1873, when he made over charge of the Museum and its contents to Dr. Wellington Gray; and he believed the same care was taken of them subsequently. Defendant had offered to repair the damage before this suit was instituted; and he brought into Court Rs. 150, which he said was more than sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs. The case is still at hearing.

A CORRESPONDENT elsewhere raises his voice again on behalf of that unhappy class, the European pensioners. He suggests that Government might man the unmanned turret-ships with the best of them; and we daresay that bank managers and heads of large establishments would find many of these old fellows first class commissionnaires or guardians of premises. Whoever does anything for them will be doing a charitable deed, and if Government does not see its way to get up a Naval Reserve from among the able-bodied pensioners of Bombay, shall events private citizens might look about them and consider whether they can do anything for these men.

EXCEPTING those American papers which enterprising proprietors give away for nothing, we should think that Bombay possesses some of the cheapest newspapers in the world. A fortnightly paper is published for one pie per copy, or two annas (less than sixpence according to the present rate of exchange) per annum. Another, published at Alibag, cost nine annas a year. There are now 65 papers published in the Presidency—40 in Marathi, 23 in Guzerathi, one in Hindustani, and one in Persian. One is dedicated to the promulgation of Christian doctrines, one is an organ of the new Theist association; and another is devoted to Zoroastrianism. Mahomedanism has no paper specially dedicated to its purposes. In the official return two native newspapers (one Guzerathee and the other Mahrathi) are humorously described as "humorous productions."

WE see it stated that Roberts, the billiard champion, has been beaten by an amateur at Dacca by 226. The game was only 500 up, and the amateur was conceded 200 points. In a subsequent game the amateur was beaten by a few points.

AN action for libel has been filed in the Court of the Judicial Assistant, Lahore, by Mr. Horace Herbert, late Provisional Official Liquidator of the Punjab Bank, Limited, against Colonel Arthur Cory and Messrs. W. H. Rattigan, D. P. Masson, J. Walker, and Mr. Towell, proprietors of the *Civil and Military Gazette*. The plaintiff complains of certain reflections made upon his conduct as Manager of the Punjab Bank and Provisional Official Liquidator, in recent issues of the paper. The damages are laid at Rs. 5,000.

IT is said that legal proceedings are likely to arise out of the late race meeting at Dacca. It appears that the stewards called for an explanation from Mr. Covey as to the running of his horse Caractacus on the second day. Mr. Covey furnished an explanation, which, however, the stewards did not consider satisfactory, and accordingly they refused to allow this horse to start on the third day. Mr. Covey, it is said, intends to bring an action against the stewards for this slur on his character.

THE *Pioneer* :—General von Kauffman, the Governor-General of Turkestan, has invited the Imperial Russian Geographical Society at St. Petersburg to depute some of its members to accompany a scientific expedition which the General will be sending early this year into "the remoter provinces of Central Asia." M. Rousoff, Curator of the Imperial Museum at St. Petersburg, M. Smirnoff, the botanist, and Herr Meddenoff, a great agricultural authority, have already been chosen. The timid reader might remark that, by a strange geographical anomaly, the parts of Central Asia most remote from Tashkend and St. Petersburg, are by no means so remote from the frontiers of the Indian Empire. Any suspicion, however, that this fact might generate will vanish when the scientific nature of the expedition is remembered. It is satisfactory, by the way, that the claims of science, even during the distractions of a war, are so well recognized by the Russians.

THE *Englishman* :—News from Ladakh has been received up to the 20th of Dec. It appears that the delay in the arrival of the caravan this year has been due to the road being closed by Niaz Beg, the rebel governor of Khoten. This rebellion against his authority has been put down by the young Ameer, and the merchants have received permission to proceed to India. Among them is Mr. Dalgleish, of the Central Asian Trading Company, who was expected in a few days. A messenger, with letters from the Ameer to the Viceroy, is said to have arrived.

THE *Pioneer* :—The whole system of what is called provincial finance admits of a very simple statement. In the last eight years, we have seen, roughly speaking, six hundred thousands pounds a year added by taxation to the revenue of the province, and five-sixths of this has been levied on the land. If we suppose that the remaining sixth will be wholly devoted to purposes of insurance against famine—a most liberal hypothesis—we find the land taxed to the amount of half a million a year, in order that the provincial Administration may be able to pay its way without the usual assistance from the imperial treasury. From this point of view, the difference between the land revenue and the local cesses becomes altogether imperceptible. The one goes into the imperial exchequer directly, the other indirectly; that is all. Fifty per cent. on the land for imperial, and six per cent. for local purposes, amount to fifty-six per cent. as the basis of present settlements; and it is vain to pretend that the taxation of any other class of the community has increased at anything like this rate. Necessity can always be pleaded; but only despair of any other expedient should justify resort to an instrument of taxation already, perhaps, almost overworked. The fatal facility of a rateable increase of the land assessments contrast strongly with the labour and worry of other ways of taxation; but one can hardly believe that a new direct or indirect imposts are beyond the reach of financial ingenuity. The objections to a new land cess were stated plainly enough in 1871 by Sir William Muir. They are, first, the risk of trenching upon the necessary margin of agricultural profit; next, the introduction of an element of insecurity unsettling the settlements; and, lastly, the strong temptation to repeat additions to a cess which affords so convenient a mode of meeting increasing charges. The last phrase has proved prophetic; and we can now only wonder where the additions will cease. Decentralisation may be the reason one year, famine the next; but the result is always the same; and because an income tax is objectionable, and other taxes require thinking over, the weight of every new demand falls in disproportionate measure upon the most backward section of the Indian community, and the least remunerative of Indian industies.

A PRIVATE letter published in the *Levant Herald* of the 24th ult. gives some explanation of the change of policy at Vienna, which has been so unexpectedly announced, and which, no doubt, will be more fully elucidated on the arrival of the mail now due. That paper says, "A private letter which comes to hand from Vienna, says :—'Count Andrassy must either change his policy or resign; and this, in consequence of a discussion which he had with the Emperor, who reproached him with having followed a policy which binds Austria to Germany and Russia. The Emperor,' says our correspondent, 'wholly disapproves the present policy of his Cabinet, and has expressed the wish that Austro-Hungarian interests should be as early as possible disentangled from Russo-Germanic involvements.'"

Financial Opinion says :—The *Daily Telegraph* calls upon all who sympathise with the noble and patriotic conduct of Turkey to subscribe to the Ottoman loan now offered, not because the security is a high-class security, but because they sympathise with the struggle of Turkey for existence. If those who sympathise with the cause of Turkey, and believe that the cause of Turkey is in reality that of Great Britain, yet out of their abundance hesitate to lend Turkey a few hundred pounds, it is only another proof that Englishmen have ceased to be English men. However, the *Daily Telegraph* in another passage says flatly, that "the security is really and intrinsically good, and will at least compare favourably with that which buyers of Russian bonds at 80 are content to accept, for the guarantee of interest and principal is as entirely beyond Turkish interference or control as is the management of the Suez Canal."

THE London correspondent of the *Pioneer* relates the following as a perfectly true story, and which is curious also :—"About fourteen years ago a gentleman was under the painful necessity of suing for divorce from his wife, to whom he had then been married six years. He obtained his divorce, and the lady subsequently married the co-respondent. Two years afterwards the gentleman himself married again. Eight years later this second wife died. The co-respondent in the divorce suit also died, though at what period in the fourteen years I do not know. But two months ago, when the original husband and wife met accidentally at Brighton for the first time after fourteen years, they had long been respectively, widower and widow. You might have expected the *rencontre* to be a mutually embarrassing one. It does not appear to have been so. The first time they passed each other they could not help smiling. The second time they bowed. The third time the lady frankly came forward, and holding out her hand, said :—'Don't you think we were both very fools fourteen years ago?' The gentleman appears to have quite agreed with her, for they were re-married to each other three weeks ago at Brighton; and far from being bashful over the matter, had a handsome wedding-breakfast on the occasion; and the story was told me, with names and all confirmatory circumstances, by one of the guests at the party."

THE JUDGES OF BOMBAY.

(Lucknow Times.)

A SHORT time back Sir Michael Westropp, Chief Justice of Bombay, honoured this city with a visit on tour throughout Upper India previously to his return to his native land; it is assumed, and on good grounds, that this time His Lordship means final retirement, and, after a lapse of some 26 years which he has spent in Bombay, it must be admitted that he has earned his "*otium cum dignitate.*" Sir Michael is a scion of a good family; but he arrived at Bombay as a brieless Barrister, and not a short time after he had donned the *toga virilis*, he was taken up by solicitors and succeeded. When at the Bar he had as his adversary the irrepressible and renowned Mr. Chisolm Anstey, now deceased, the remarkable genius who, when in Parliament, charged Lord Palmerston with concocting a deliberate scheme for selling the country and destroying the liberties of Europe, and who when out of Parliament was in the habit of making unfounded charges against innocent persons; but further "*de mortuis nil nisi bonum non dicituer.*" Sir Michael is doubtless an able and learned lawyer and, beyond the commission of one or more follies, he has been well, and we have noticed in his judgments indications of an extensive indebtedness to his valuable library for the result of his researches. Our business, however, is not to enunciate the virtues or the faults of the Chief Justice, but to consider the judges of the public in the event of a probable vacancy in the office of the highest Judicial Magistrate of the Presidency of Bombay.

The prestige of the possession of a High Court Judgeship is not appreciated at the English Bar as it is at the Indian Bar; in fact, a rising Junior in extensive practice and certainly not a rising Senior or a Barrister holding a good Parliamentary position would accept a High Court Judgeship of India. We are not aware of any Indian Chief Justice or puisne Judge leaving a good practice in England for the Indian High Court Bench, whilst many an Indian Chief Justice and puisne Judge having the English Bar almost briefless has attained considerable eminence when occupying the Indian High Court Bench; this result is but a poor compliment to the appreciation by English solicitors and the public of forensic powers, but we are stating the true fact. It indicates further that the English Bar there are not a vast amount of unemployed genius, intellect, and learning of the highest order. At a Bar mess any piece of knowledge is ascertainable by simply writing the inquiry on a slip of paper and transmitting it from hand to hand through the Bar; the correct answer will come back and verified with chapter and verse.

The candidate for the Chief Justiceship must be a Barrister-at-Law, therefore the eligible officials who have most claim are Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Lyttleton Bayley, and Mr. Justice Green; but the appointment rests with the Ministry, or rather with the Marquis of Salisbury, Secretary of State for India, and we fear that he will, according to precedent, satisfy the claim of the Conservative supporter by the induction into this high post of one of the five hundred or so members of the English Bar innocent of the Indian laws and practice, who are on his list as candidates for Indian Judgeships, instead of selecting one of the above named eminent judges.

As to the strongest claims of these Judges, Sir Charles Sargent has had experience, but is distinguished for naught else. Mr. Justice Green is a sound lawyer and is the Lionised of Bombay society by virtue of his student of his term. Now the most eligible of all we leave for the last, as we have most to say of Mr. Justice Lyttleton Bayley. This distinguished Judge is, in our opinion, the best qualified on all grounds to become Chief Justice. Moreover, if we may use the phrase, he is a Judge by descent; his ancestors were the great English Judges Lord Lyttleton and Mr. Justice Bayley, one of the English Barons of the Exchequer, of whom more anon. Mr. Justice Bayley has had great experience at the Bar, and has held every office at the Bar, closing with the Advocate-Generalship. His judgments disclose considerable experience and the profoundest knowledge, and are always upheld; he is thoroughly an English gentleman and of noble presence, and, moreover, possesses considerable tact and much of the *genus demonstrativum dicendi*, very valuable possessions for the Chief Justiceship. As an Eton boy he was the Captain of the eleven on the cricket field, and stroke of the Eton eight on the river. Lord Campbell in his life of Lord Lyndhurst, four times Lord Chancellor of England, refers to Mr. Justice Bayley who was one of the Barons when Lord Lyndhurst was Lord Chief Baron. The following passage occurs at page 72, A. D. 1831; "He (Lord Lyndhurst) had for a puisne Judge Bayley, who, having been a Baron of the Exchequer and made into the Exchequer from being tired of Lord Tenterden; on this learned and laborious coadjutor (Bayley) Lyndhurst relied entirely. The pure law so supplied he knew how to extract from the quarries in which it was mixed up, and to exhibit it as if he himself had dug it up resplendent from the mine or had long held it in his private purse." And at page 81 is the passage as to Lord Lyndhurst listening to the argument on a special demurrer and saying Bayley which way he should give judgment. This refers to a period when King William IV had written to Lord Lyndhurst consulting him as to the formation of a ministry, and which resulted in the Duke of Wellington's premiership. We now leave this weighty matter to evolve itself in the devolution of time, being satisfied that we, in the interests of the public, have advocated the right man who will serve them best, but whatever happens we will say with Virgil—"*Sic pelagus fata.*"

MR. JOHN SHAW, for many years a resident in Karrachee, has been appointed Secretary and Surveyor to the Shikarpore Municipality, who may be congratulated on obtaining the services of so experienced a man.—*Beacon.*

A DETACHMENT of the 83rd Regiment left Kurrachee on Friday morning for Hydrabad *via* Kotree, consisting of Captain Butler and three other officers and 173 rank and file. The detachment of the same regiment at Hydrabad left that place on Saturday for Kurrachee. The following are the names of the officers who left on Friday :—Captain Butler, Captain Wyndham, Lieutenant Marling, and Lieutenant Graves. The following officers are coming from Hydrabad to join the 83rd Regiment at Kurrachee :—Major Gore, Lieutenant Eager and Lieutenant Anckett.—*Id.*

THE CHARGE AGAINST A FOLLOWER OF THE THAKORE OF PALITA[illegible]

YESTERDAY, at the Girgaum Police Co[illegible] the Hon. Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, the prisoner, [illegible] Jewing Jussabhoy, was brought up on rem[illegible] and charged with doing an act with such inte[illegible] knowledge and under such circumstances that if he has not caused death he would be guilty of murder.

The circumstances of the case have already been published, and the case for the prosecution is closed. Mr. Starling now asked for an adjournment to call evidence for the defence. The case was consequently postponed for further hearing to the 30th inst.

INTERESTING MAHOMEDAN CEREMONIES.

THE 3rd day funeral ceremony of the late Cazee Mahomed Hasson Saheb Moorghay, called *Siarut*, took place on Tuesday morning at about 8 o'clock at his residence. There were about 1,000 of the Mahomedans of Bombay of all sects present. Before the prayer for the deceased Cazee was offered up, Mr. Ahmedbai Habibbhai, a leading member of the Sooni Khoja community, Memon Hajee Soomar Hajee Esse Saheb, the leading member of the Memon community, Hajee Shaik Boolus bin Adunjee, and a gentleman representing the Mahomedans of Mahim, presented valuable shawls to Cazee Shaik Mahomed Moorghay and recognized him as their newly appointed Cazee in the place of the late Cazee Mahomed Husson Saheb Moorghay. In the like manner shawls were presented by Coothoodin Saheb Palobe, Moolla Dadoo Meya Joomall, and by leading members of Kokni Mussulmans, members of the Mahomedans of Mazagon, Wari Bunder, and Tank Bunder, who had gone specially to recognize Shaik Mahomed Saheb Moorghay as their Cazee. After the prayers were over the meeting separated.

THE MUNICIPAL BYE-LAWS COMMITTEE.

A MEETING of the Committee of the Corporation appointed to reconsider the amended Municipal Bye-Laws met again yesterday afternoon, Mr. Kirkham presiding. The following alterations were made.—In Chapter II, Section B, Clause 20, was amended by the addition of the following :—" Except in cases where notice is given to the Commissioner that a flat has been vacant, in which case the valuation of that flat may be estimated, when such remission is allowed. A remission also on account of the said portion may be allowed in the water rate also." Clause 10 was altered by the addition of the words—" Subject to the proviso of Clause 18 preceding." Clause 21 was amended by the substitution of the word " persons" for the word " occupier," and by the omission of the last half of the section, from the words " and is event of" to the end. Section C was amended by the insertion after the word " demanded" in the 1st clause, of the words " in writing." To the 2nd clause of the same section the following words were added, ' provided that seven days' notice be given in writing." The third clause was amended by the addition of—" provided that two days' notice be given in writing." From the 6th clause, the words " verbally or" were omitted.

Mr. Bomanjee Eduljee Master proposed that Chapter III., containing Bye-Laws referring to building applications should be omitted bodily. He thought that ample provisions for the regulation of buildings were contained in the Municipal Act; and these Bye-Laws were opprossive and calculated to obstruct building operations in Bombay.

Mr. Morarjee Goculdas seconded the motion.

Mr. Nowrojee Furdoonjee thought these Bye-Laws went beyond the scope of the Act.

After some conversation, however, Mr. Bomanjee's motion was withdrawn, and a proposition of Mr. Munchurjee Nowrojee Banajee was adopted, to the effect that the consideration of this chapter be differed till after the passing of the new Municipal Act.

At this point the meeting adjourned till Wednesday next.

APPROXIMATE STATEMENT OF GROSS RECEIPTS ON INDIAN RAILWAYS.

Railways.	Total from 1st January. To 18th Nov. 1876.	To 17th Nov. 1876.	Total Increase in 1877.	Total Decrease in 1877.
GUARANTEED.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
East Indian, Main	27611933	34691465	705 232	...
East Indian, Jabalpur	1984807	4092132	2107325	...
Eastern Bengal	2891347	3850342	958995	...
Oudh and Rohilkhand	2915500	3706001	790501	...
Sind, Punjab and Delhi	6897565	8628398	1730833	...
M-dras	5916094	8944571	3028177	...
South Indian	1706963	2612840	1148977	...
Great Indian Peninsula	19981288	26650873	6678285	...
Bombay, Baroda and Central India	5805190	6533861	728741	...
Total	75707817	101921183	26213366	...
STATE.				
Calcutta and South-Eastern	86424	101679	15255	...
Nalhati	65332	78873	13541	...
Rajputana	1957354	2298749	341395	...
Holkar	339733	340571	838	...
Khandesh	310674	455559	14488	...
Amraoti	59549	63666	4117	...
Wardha Valley	16736c	20611	43881	...
Nizam's	457491	710 78	253317	...
Tirhut	152383	249193	96810	...
Punjab Northern	409158	618293	204766	...
Neemuch	16605d	84748	48143	...
Northern Bengal	...	17597e	17597	...
Rangoon and Irrawaddy Valley.	...	258087f	258087	...
Total	3591793	4903328	1311535	...
Grand Total	79299810	106824511	27524901	...

a Total receipts from 1st January to 15th July 1876, after which the line was closed.

b Total receipts from 1st January to 31st August and from 15th to 17th November 1877.

c Total receipts from 1st January to 3rd June 1876, after which the line was closed.

d Total receipts from 3rd August to 18th November 1876.

e Total receipts from 20th August to 17th November 1877.

f Total receipts from 2nd May to 17th November 1877.

THE ENGLISH OPERA COMPANY.

NOTWITHSTANDING the advertisements which daily appear in our columns, it would appear that a large portion of our Bombay residents are unaware that a very pleasant evening may be spent in the new theatre lately opened near the Crawford Market, otherwise the talented lady who has worked so hard and done so much good service in providing for musical entertainments for the Bombay public would meet with greater success than she is now receiving in her new venture. The middle-aged *blasé* Manchester cotton man, who expects comet-year claret at Watson's Hotel, and who would grumble if his *pate d'fois gras* were omitted from the *menu* of a Nile boat, would doubtless find much to cavil at, and would probably carry down a Dr. balance in his account of memories of guineas spent for Covent Garden music, and of the liquid notes of Batti and Mario, but we must be thankful for what the gods provide, and the little green spot which has lately appeared in the arid waste of Bombay musical destitution deserves hearty support and cultivation than it receives, or is likely to receive.

We are apt, over the mahogany and walnuts, or rather in Bombay over the blackwood and chow chow, to regret the absence of dramatic amusement in Bombay, and, as an element of sprightly and amusing conversation, to express our deep-seated conviction that, if a theatrical musical evening could only be obtained now and again, it would "be quite too awfully jolly you know," and life would no longer be the burden it now is. But when a dramatic or musical company really venture on the rash speculation of catering for our supposed wants, we give them the blessing of our Bombay countenances for one night, and the rest of the time they have to devote their energies to playing to paper or empty benches and wondering how their hotel bill is to be paid. On Tuesday the Opera Bouffe Company produced Flotow's opera of "Martha," and although our theatrical Manchester critic might be wounded in his sensitiveness as to conventional theatrical proprieties and stage business, the entertainment was a very good one, well conducted, and in a clean and prettily decorated house, which is more than we can say of a performance in Bombay for a long time. Miss May played Lady Harriet with archness and spirit, and Madame Carlotta Tasca's accompaniments and solo alone were worth turning out of home to hear.

CHARGE OF ADULTERY AGAINST A PARSEE JEWELLER.

At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Mr. Bicknell, solicitor, appeared before the Hon'ble Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee and laid the following information on behalf of his client, Frank Oriel, charging Sorabjee Cursetjee, a Parsee jeweller, with adultery and enticing away a married woman.

Frank Oriel said—I am a Portuguese and live at Byculla. I was married to my wife Rosa in the year 1872 at the Portuguese Church at Cavel in Bombay; and there have been two children begotten of such marriage. My said wife was until a short time ago in the employ of Jaijee, widow of the late Pallonjee Pestonjee Pochkhanawalla, deceased, as an ayah. While my wife was so employed, Sorabjee Cursetjee, son of Cursetjee Eduljee, a Parsee, jeweller by profession, was living with the said Jaijee at Chinchpoogly. I was informed by some of Jaijee's servants that the said Sorabjee Cursetjee on divers occasions had illicit intercourse with my wife, and about two or three months ago she was delivered of an illegitimate child, the father of whom I believe to be Sorabjee Cursetjee. Shortly before the birth of the said child, and during my absence at Goa, the said Sorabjee Cursetjee removed my wife to a house at Tuisee, where the said child was born. After the birth of the child, the said Jaijee refused to allow my wife to return to her service, and she thereupon went to live with the said Sorabjee Cursetjee in a chawl on the Dadur Road, and is still living there with him. Since my return from Goa I have on several occasions been to the said chawl to endeavour to induce my wife to return to my house, but she refused to see me. Under these circumstances, I charge the said Sorabjee Cursetjee with adultery and with enticing away a married woman under sections 497 and 498 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that he may be dealt with according to law.

The Magistrate, on the above information, granted a summons against the accused.

THE PICTURE CASE.

DR. BURJORJEE DORABJEE AND HIS WIFE VS. MR. G. W. TERRY

At the High Court on Tuesday last the above suit was called on for hearing before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley. The plaintiff, a well-known medical practitioner in Bombay, and his wife Awabai claimed Rs. 35,000 in respect of damage done to certain pictures which were exhibited at the Bombay Exhibition of 1873, and had been entrusted to the defendant, Mr. Terry, as honorary secretary to and a member of the Exhibition Committee. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Muljee and Somojee, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Lang and Mr. Inverarity, instructed by Mr. Cleveland, acting Government solicitor, appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Gill opened the pleadings in the case. The plaint stated that in January 1873 defendant was a member of and secretary to a committee appointed for the purpose of organizing an exhibition of works of art and industry in Bombay, which was subsequently held under the patronage of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay; and all persons were invited to contribute such specimens of art, art manufacture, or objects of utility or curiosity, as might be considered suitable for the purposes of the Exhibition. The plaintiffs being desirous to assist the committee, delivered to the defendant, at his request, a large number of pictures of great value, including oil paintings, water colour drawings, and photographs, the property of the plaintiff Awabai. The defendant received them upon the terms that he would take due and proper care of them and deliver them to the plaintiffs, upon their condition as they were in when delivered to him. Yet the defendant redelivered most of them in a damaged condition and greatly deteriorated in value, whereby plaintiffs had suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 35,000. The defendant, in his written statement, denied his alleged liability. He denied that plaintiffs' pictures were of great value; they were not worth more than Rs. 3,500 in all; and when delivered to him, they showed signs of considerable wear and tear. He denied that he received them upon the terms stated in the plaint, that is, to redeliver them in the same good order and condition as they were when delivered to him; but the loss of the exhibition towards the end of April 1873, he was ready to redeliver the pictures to the plaintiffs; but the plaintiff Burjorjee, who came to see them and made no complaint with reference to their condition, requested they might be allowed to remain in the Victoria Museum, in which exhibition he had been held; and acting Curator of the Museum, defendant agreed to allow them to remain there. No charge was made for so keeping them; and defendant submitted that, as Curator of the Museum, he was not liable for any damage except such as was caused by gross negligence. In November 1873 he handed over charge of the Museum and its contents to Dr. Wellington Gray; and since the 1st day of that month, he has had nothing to do with the custody of the pictures. During the time they were in his charge, due care was taken of them; and he believed the same care was taken of them after he ceased to be Curator. He now tendered the pictures as returned; and a few of the photographs had been lost or stolen and one broken, and one oil painting had a hole in it; but save as aforesaid, the collection had not received any damage or deterioration beyond what was necessarily caused by ordinary wear and tear and the effects of India climate. The value of the photographs, lost and broken, was very small, and the damage to the pictures could have been repaired. In fact defendant had offered to repair it before this suit was instituted. Under these circumstances, he did not admit he was liable for any damage; but without waiving such agency, he brought into Court the sum of Rs. 150, which he said was far more than sufficient to indemnify the plaintiffs for the loss of and damage to the pictures.

The following issues were raised :—1. Whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for any loss of or damage to the articles in the plaint mentioned? 2. Whether the defendant, as a member of and secretary to the committee in the plaint mentioned, can be sued for the cause of action alleged? 3. Whether the defendant received the said articles upon the terms, amongst others, that he would take due and proper care of and cause the same to be redelivered to the plaintiffs, or their agent, in the like good order and condition in which they were when delivered to him? 4. Whether the defendant has redelivered to the plaintiffs all the pictures mentioned in the list annexed to the plaint in a damaged and spoiled condition, greatly deteriorating their value? 5. Whether the plaintiffs have suffered loss to the extent of Rs. 34,900, or any, and what extent; and if so, whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for the same? 6. Whether the defendant has neglected and refused to redeliver, or caused to be redelivered, to the plaintiffs, the pictures and articles referred to in the plaint, or the greater part thereof; and if so, whether the defendant is liable to the plaintiffs for any and what damages in respect thereof? 7. Whether, assuming the defendant to be in any way liable in this suit, the sum of Rs. 150 paid into Court by the defendant is not sufficient? 8. Whether the claims, if any, of the plaintiffs, are not barred by the Limitation Act IX. of 1871?

Mr. Gill said his client had paid Rs. 2,000 into Court for the costs; and he suggested that the last issue should be decided first; for if the Court decided that the claim was barred, there was no use proceeding further.

The Judge—I confess, unless you prove a special contract with Mr. Terry, I don't see how you can make him liable. That is my impression. He was acting merely as a member of and a secretary to the committee.

Mr. Gill said he would meet the difficulty that presented itself to his Lordship's mind. The learned counsel then went through the correspondence that had passed between the parties; and before he had finished, the Court adjourned until to-day.

CRIMINAL INTIMIDATION.

CALCUTTA POLICE,—JANUARY 18.

(Before F. J. Marsden, Esq.)

THE case in which Mr. Fink applied on Friday week, on behalf of Mrs. Pickering, for a summons against a young man named Johnstone, whom she charged with having written several anonymous letters to her, was heard this morning.

Mr. Fink appeared for the prosecutrix, and Mr. Piffard, instructed by Mr. Leslie, for the accused.

Mr. Fink having briefly stated his case, which was identical with the facts which have already been published, called Mrs. Pickering.

Matilda Ann Pickering (a lady of considerabl person-al attractions) on being sworn, said :—I am the wife of Sergeant Pickering of the Ordnance Commissariat Department. We live in Sterling in the Barracks. The defendant resides opposite our place; we can see into his place, and he into ours. I don't know the defendant, nor have I ever spoken to him. I received the first anonymous [illegible] November last, [illegible] at Poona, Sergeant Nash stopped various dis[illegible] not the least plausible, perhaps taking, among them was that of an eccle-iastic, in sober *soutan, &c.* However this may be, it is certain that the presence in Poona of a detachment from his Regiment, and the unexpected appari ion of the Serjent in charge, had a whole-some effect upon Nash; and he, with much prudence, surrendered himself. Before enlisting in the 16th Regiment, Nash "served before the mast," as a sailor. He has not as yet been brought to Madras; and it is not certain when or where he will be tried. The charges against him seem to be three fold. He is charged (1st) with fraudulent enlistment in the 2n

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THE ADELPHI FAMILY HOTEL, AND
THE VICTORIA HOTEL,
PROPRIETOR, PALLONJEE PESTONJEE.

MR. CAWASJEE PALLONJEE, the SON of the late old Pallonjee Pestonjee, the well-known Proprietor of the above Popular HOTELS, begs most respectfully to announce to the Ladies and Gentlemen and to the European Gentry generally, that he has, in deference to the expressed wishes of most of his late father's friends and admirers, and with the object and desire to perpetuate his father's good name in connection with these Hotels, at a very considerable cost now become the sole purchaser and owner thereof.
Mr. Cawasjee will endeavour to treat his patrons with the same courtesy and attention which was so characteristic of his good father, and this, coupled with long experience and intimate acquaintance with the routine and management of the Hotels in his father's lifetime, will, he trusts, be a sufficient guarantee of the Hotels being carried on upon the principles inculcated by his worthy father.
ARRIAGES AND HORSES KEPT ON THE PREMISES AT THE RAILWAY STATIONS AND BUNDER.

NOTICES.

FOR SALE.—MANILLA ROPE and other CORDAGE. Apply to
OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. Harton & Co., of Calcutta.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

UNDERSIGNED is prepared to receive TENDERS up to the 26th instant for the LOADING UNLOADING, and STACKING of STORES and MATERIALS at the Company's General Stores Depot at Pareil, for two years, from 1st February 1878.
2. Security for Rs. 1,000 will be required from the party whose Tender is accepted.
3. Undersigned will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

F. MATHEW,
Agent and Chief Engineer.
Company's Offices, Church Gate Street, Fort, January 18, 1878.

ROGET'S THESAURUS of ENGLISH WORDS & PHRASES, classified and arranged to facilitate the expression of Ideas and assist in Literary Composition. Thirty-fourth Edition 1877. Rs. 6 Cash.

THACKER & COMPANY.

ALWAYS ON HAND,
A
P. GRANT AND SON'S,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
WHIPS, SPURS,
AND
MILITARY ACCOUTREMENTS.

SCOTT & CO., M.R.C.V.S.,
VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission Rs. 35 per month including syce. Horses in infirmary Rs. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from Purchaser and Seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to shoeing and breaking to harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses at fr m up-country will meet with a ready market.
FOR SALE ON COMMISSION, a NUMBER of HORSES broken to single and double harness, and also for saddle.
ROBERT SCOTT & Co.
Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, Nov. 8, 1877.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

THREE LACS of RUPEES are required upon the security of property, situated in the North-West Provinces of India, valued at NINE LACS OF RUPEES, with a yearly estimated Income of ONE LAC.
2. It is proposed to raise the amount by 300 Debentures at 1,000 Rupees each, bearing interest at 6½ per cent. per annum.
3. The property will be vested by a Deed of Trust, in Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT & Co., of Calcutta, as Trustees for the Debenture-holders. The Profits will be received by the Firm and the sum of 500 Rs. yearly deducted. From this sum the interest will be paid upon the 31st of each December, and the balance devoted to paying off such number of the Debentures as it will yearly cover; the paid being decided by drawing in the usual manner, up to the last day of November in each year, and the numbers thereof will be published in full, on the 31st December ensuing. Such 20 will be paid off on the 31st December 1878, 22 on the 31st December 1879, and the entire principal and interest be repaid by the 31st December 1887.
4. A statement giving full particulars of the property accompanied by a certificate with reference to the report of the Agent deputed from Calcutta to inspect the same, and a prices of the Titles furnished by Messrs. SANDERSON & Co., the Calcutta Solicitors, can be obtained from Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT and Co., of Calcutta, who will also receive applications for Debentures.

THE RUSTOMJEE TWINE AND CANVAS FACTORY COMPANY, LIMITED.
Registered under Act X. of 1876.
CAPITAL—Rs. 7 84 000 FULLY PAID UP.
MANUFACTURERS OF FLAX, HEMP, AND JUTE.
HEAD OFFICE: 4, BANKSHALL STREET, CALCUTTA.
WORKS:—GHOOSERY, NEAR CALCUTTA.

DEBENTURE LOAN.

IN pursuance of the authority vested in the Directors by a Special Resolution passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on the 10th November 1877, and confirmed at another Extraordinary General Meeting held on the 27th November 1877, TENDERS are invited for a LOAN in sterling of the equivalent of Rs. 1,50,000, bearing interest at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum, payable from the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April after the first instalment, which will be paid on the 30th April in each year, the principal and interest will be payable in the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in the Company; the principal and interest will be payable in the London in sterling or in Calcutta at the Exchange of the day, at the option of the Bondholders.
Applications in the annexed form accompanied by a deposit of £1 per cent. will be received by the Delhi and London Bank at Calcutta, or at any of their Branches, where subscription lists are open. Should default be made in payment of any instalment at the due date, all previous payments will be liable to forfeiture.
If no allotment is made the deposit will be returned in full. If only a portion of the amount applied for is allotted the balance of the deposit will be appropriated towards payment of the amount due on allotment.
Scrip certificates to bearer will be issued against Allotment Letters and Bankers' Receipts and bonds to bearer when ready will be exchanged for fully paid up scrip.
All the Loan and Interest will be payable in sterling, the subscriptions must be calculated at the Exchange of the day and paid as follows:—

£10 per cent. on Application
£15 " " Allotment
and the Balance on the 1st of March 1878.

The money raised by this Loan will be applied partly in the purchase of additional Machinery and other sundries in the improvement of the Block of the Company and partly in the formation of a reserve for working capital.
Forms of application can be obtained at the Bombay Branch, Calcutta and the Head Office, 4, Bankshall Street, Calcutta.

NOTICES.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
WINE MERCHANTS AND
REGIMENTAL AGENTS.

Established in 1815.

HER MAJESTY THE QUEEN and EMPRESS OF INDIA, through her professional taster honours our Firm with her commands. Here in Bombay, where we have traded continuously for years, our Brand is as well known as in Europe. In many varieties of style are our SHERRIES *dry, very dry, medium dry, golden,* &c., &c., and at following prices :—

Rs. 17-8, 20-8, 21-8, 22-8, 24-8, 25-8, 27-8, 28-8, 36-8, 38-8.

Our CLARETS and BURGUNDIES enjoy a WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION; our Home Partners select suitable Wine for this *trying climate*, and from growths best approved by their critical judgment. We offer BORDEAUX at the following prices :—

Rs. 11-8, 12, 14-8, 16-8, 18-8, 21-8 24-8, 27-8, 32-8,—17-8, 18-8, 19, 22, 26, 32, 39.

Our own and our friends' CHAMPAGNE, shipped in many styles, *dry, very dry, extra cuvee,* and *medium* to *ordinary*, is not excelled by any. We challenge a test comparison.

Prices—Rs. 23-8, 25, 32, 42, 49, 50.

Our PORTS are secured by us from EMINENT GROWERS. Our Indian experience enabling us to determine with accuracy the most suitable, and Invalids may rely upon our judgment.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 22-8, 23-8, 26-8, 36-8.

Our GERMAN WINES—STILL and SPARKLING—are procured from Houses of known repute—the quality as suitable for India is determined by Home Partners' experience.

Prices—Rs. 19-8, 25, 26-8, 30-8, 34, 40-8, 48-8—30, 32, 42.

Our Own well-known COGNACS need not be more particularly mentioned, they are simply *excellent, old* and *mature*—but to provide for varieties of taste, we keep other FIRST CLASS BRANDS. Our prices are

Rs. 18, 21, 23, 25-8, 27-8, 31, 34.

Our CORDIALS are *genuine*. We ship none of British Manufacture We have only those varieties MOST IN DEMAMD at prices

Rs. 18, 20, 22, 23, 25-8.

We supply the above described Wines in QUARTS and PINTS—some in JARS of *one, two,* and *four gallons.* Particulars *free* by post. WINES IN WOOD we keep in stock—particulars on application.

MINERAL WATERS.

We have two of the BEST KNOWN and MOST HIGHLY spoken of, the "APOLLINARIS" and the "BELTHAL." *See* separate advertisements.

BASS' CHAMPAGNE ALE—None superior to it can be shipped We ask for a trial order. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 for one doz. qts.
" 4-0 " " pts.

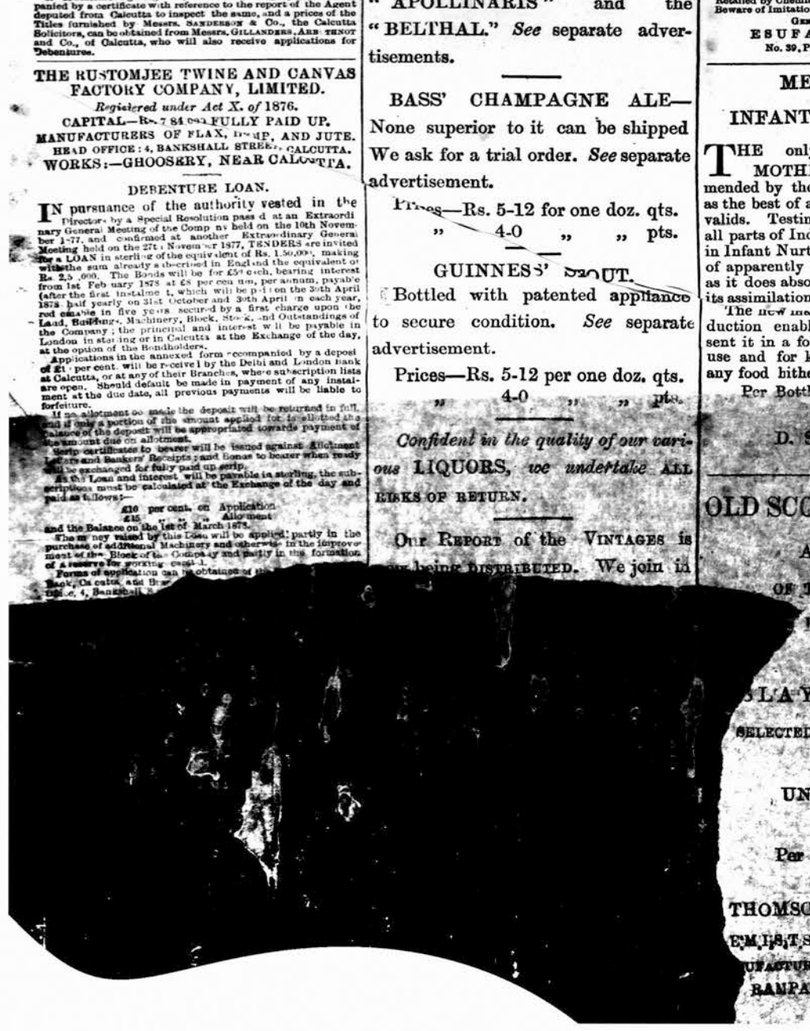
GUINNESS' STOUT.

Bottled with patented appliance to secure condition. *See* separate advertisement.

Prices—Rs. 5-12 per one doz. qts.
" 4-0 " " pts.

Confident in the quality of our various LIQUORS, *we undertake* ALL RISKS OF RETURN.

OUR REPORT of the VINTAGES is NOW BEING DISTRIBUTED. We join in



BEST LONDON MADE
OVERLAND TRUNKS,
BAGS, AND PORTMANTEAUS.

ASQUITH & CO.'S stock of the above are strongly made to resist the rough usage in transit by Land or Sea.

CASH PRICE LIST.

	Inches.	Prices.
GENTS' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Best Japanned Canvas, with strong Brass Locks. The Correct Cabin Height	30 / 33 / 36	27 0 / 30 0 / 36 0
Extra Quality—Stout dull Canvas, Edges bound with Leather. The strongest and best Trunk made, highly recommended for Cabin use..	30 / 33 / 36	36 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
TRAYS to fit the above.....from	..	3 8
LADIES' OVERLAND TRUNKS—Fitted with Tray, upper Dress Compartment, and Moveable Millinery Division	33	50 0
The Railway, Indian Portmanteau covered with Tan Canvas, very strong and durable, fitted with outside Straps, for Coat or Rug, strong Brass Lever Lock We recommend this article for Continental Travelling or hardwear..	36 / 22 / 24 / 27	58 0 / 30 0 / 34 0 / 38 0
BEST SOLID LEATHER—Fitted and finished as above in all details	24 / 26	48 0 / 52 0
SOLID LEATHER PORTMANTEAUS—Extra Thick Substance made with Turned Edges, Copper riveted. The Corners clamped with Brass, Buckles, and Straps of the best quality, fitted with Patent Lock. The most durable and best finished article manufactured	30	100 0
CABIN BAGS—Made of Strong Japanned Canvas, a most useful article for a Sea Journey, opening full size at Top, fitted with Tray for Linen, &c.	24 / 20	40 0 / 45 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Expanding, made of Black Hide Leather, possessing great capacity, very light and strong, fitted with Patent Spring Lock, and outside Straps for Rug or Coat	20 / 22 / 24	33 0 / 39 0 / 42 0
THE GLADSTONE BAG—Same make as above. Best Stained Oxhide, fittings of the best description	22 / 24	44 0 / 49 0
BLACK HIDE HAND BAGS—Fitted with strong Spring Locks	from 12	8
SOILED LINEN BAGS—Lock Frame made of stout Canvas		5 8 / 6 8
COURIER BAGS—Stout Tan Canvas with Patent Spring Lock, outside Pocket for Papers, &c. Strap passing round bottom for extra security		9 0 / 10 8 / 12 8
COURIER BAGS—Stained Oxhide, the strongest made		12 0 / 13 8
AIR TIGHT CASES—Suitable for Uniform, made of best Japanned Black Tin. Strong Locks and Handles, most useful for Travellers	22 / 24 / 26 / 28	24 0 / 28 0 / 30 0 / 35 0
EXTRA LARGE—Suitable for Ladies with Patent Lid to allow being placed in wood case	34	50 0
TRAVELLING BATHS—Portable for Travellers, made of strong Vulcanized Iron, fitted with Basket, forming a commodious Trunk, finished with strong Lever Lock and Leather Strap	30 / 33 / 36	42 0 / 45 0 / 50 0
OVERLAND CHAIRS—Made of strong Beechwood, high sloping Backs, finished throughout with strong Screws		9 0 / 11 0 / 13 0
RUG STRAPS—With the new registered Handle, easy to carry securing a Stick or Umbrella as firm as a Large Rug		2 8
MONEY BELTS—Made of best Bridle Leather, strongly sewn		3 8 / 4 8
SOVEREIGN BOXES—The safest and most compact Gold Purse yet introduced		3 0 / 3 8
HAT CASES—Best Brown Leather, the inner fittings being movable, small articles can be placed round		12 8
HAT CASES—Same make as above, made of stout Tan Canvas		23 0
HAT COMPENDIUMS—With moveable fittings for change of Linen, &c.		23 0

Our New Illustrated Catalogue containing faithful Illustrations of the above posted on application to any part of the East.
Post or Telegram Orders for Kit for all climates executed at a short notice.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY,
THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE,
8, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

PAINTS FOR HOT CLIMATES.

SILICATE ENAMELLING PAINT (Griffith's Patents) is sold ready for use—dries hard, with a brilliant gloss, in a few minutes—prevents the oxidation of Metals, and hermetically seals the pores of Brick, Wood, Stone, Cement, Plaster, &c. Specially adapted for Iron Buildings, Railway Roofs, Bridges, Walls of Hospital Wards, &c., and decorative purposes.

DAMP HOUSES AND CHURCHES cured by the SILICATE PETRIFYING LIQUID, and which effectually preserves Brick, Stones, Cement, Plaster, &c., rendering the surface as hard as marble.
Recommended by the Social Science Congress. See *Times, Architect,* and *Builder.*
Full Particulars, Price Lists, Pattern Cards and Testimonials on application to W. NICOL & Co., Bombay; F. HARLEY and Co., Calcutta; ASPINWALL and Co., Madras; LAW, BROWN and Co. Colombo; TODD, FINDLAY and Co., Rangoon; FLEMING and Co., Kurrachee; or to the
SILICATE PAINT COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICES.

In the MATTERS of the INDIAN COMPANIES ACT 1866, and of the NATIONAL FINANCIAL OF INDIA LIMITED IN LIQUIDATION.

BY direction of the Honorable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY, NOTICE is hereby given, that the said Judge has appointed MONDAY, the 4th day of February next, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at the Chambers of the sitting Judge in the High Court, to make a FURTHER CALL on all the CONTRIBUTORIES of the said Company, and that the Official Liquidator of the said Company proposes that such Call shall be for Rupees Thirty per share. All persons interested are entitled to attend at such day, hour and place to offer objections to such Call.—Dated this 22nd day of January 1878.
PRESCOT & WINTER,
Attornies for the Official Liquidator.

TO LADIES.

BALL, DINNER, EVENING and VISITING DRESSES made up with Artistic Skill and at moderate charges
BY MRS. MEDLEY,
MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT,
34, Meadow Street.
Ladies Straw Hats, cleaned, dyed and altered. Ostrich Feather curled and dyed.
NEW STOCK JUST RECEIVED.
N.B.—Up-country orders punctually attended to.

STIRLING, BALD & Co., 2, DEAN LANE, BOMBAY, *Civil Service and Army Agents.*
CURRENT and DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS kept. Pay, Pensions, Dividends, and Moneys collected and invested. No commission is charged for keeping Current Accounts.
PASSAGES ENGAGED, Baggage collected and shipped.
BOOKS, Magazines, Newspapers, and Miscellaneous Supplies of all descriptions supplied at lowest rates. Special terms to Book Clubs and Messes.
PARCELS received and forwarded.
Corresponding House:
HORSLEY PALMER, STIRLING & Co.,
LONDON.

PERRY DAVIS' VEGETABLE PAINKILLER.

Perr Davis & Son, Manufacturers and Proprietors, Providence, Rhode Island, U. S. A.

UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared. VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
And a complete mitigator of Pain.
A capital antidote for SCORPION STINGS and SNAKES BITES.

AS an application for BRUISES, BURNS, NEURALGIA and RHEUMATISM it has no equal.

AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
Full Directions accompany each bottle.
Retailed by Chemists all over the World.
Beware of Imitations exposed for sale in the Indian Bazars.
GENERAL AGENT AT BOMBAY
ESUFALLY HIPTULLA,
No. 39, Pir Market, near Jumma Musjid.

MELLIN'S FOOD
FOR
INFANTS AND INVALIDS.

THE only genuine substitute for MOTHER'S MILK, and recommended by the highest medical authorities as the best of all foods for Infants and Invalids. Testimony has been received from all parts of India of its extraordinary value in Infant Nurture as well as in Adult cases of apparently hopeless inanition, requiring as it does absolutely no digestive effort for its assimilation.
The new machinery employed for its production enables the manufacturer to present it in a form which for convenience in use and for keeping properties surpasses any food hitherto manufactured.
Per Bottle Re. 1 and Re. 1-12,
AGENTS:
D. S. KEMP & Co.,
BOMBAY.

OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY.

A BLENDING
OF THE FINEST OLD
PEELTOWN
AND
ISLAY WHISKIES,
SELECTED FOR AND IMPORTED
BY THE
UNDERSIGNED.

Per Dozen, Rs. 23.

THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,
MANUFACTURERS of AERATED WATERS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the BOMBAY SAILORS' HOME SOCIETY will be held in the Library of the Institution on THURSDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-15 p.m.
Captain Henry Morland, President, in the chair.
Business—To read the Directors' Report and submit a statement of Accounts for the past year.
Those interested in the welfare of Seamen are invited to be present.
J. MENTEITH BREBNER.
Honorary Secretary.
R. A. Sailors' Home, 18th January, 1878.

WHEATLEY, MADDEN & CO.,
FINANCIAL AGENTS,
BOMBAY.

NOTICE to Officers of the Army and Members of the Civil Services of India, Merchants, Clubs and the Public generally.—Messrs W. M and Co. are prepared to GRANT DRAFTS on their London Agents or to purchase demand Bank drafts at the very best rates of Exchange *without* any commission.
Remittances in full MUST accompany instructions.
Current and *Deposit Accounts* kept. Agency terms may be had on application. London Agents: GEO. W. WHEATLEY & Co., and RIDGWAY and SONS.

IMPORTANT TO ALL.

ESPECIALLY to CONSULS, SHIP CAPTAINS, EMIGRANTS, and EUROPEANS generally, who are VISITING or RESIDING IN
HOT OR FOREIGN CLIMATES,
as a means of keeping the system clear, and thus taking AWAY THE GROUNDWORK OF MALARIOUS DISEASES and all LIVER COMPLAINTS OF AS A HEALTH-GIVING, REFRESHING, COOLING, and VIGORATING BEVERAGE, OR AS A GENTLE LAXATIVE and TONIC in the VARIOUS FORMS OF INDIGESTION.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.
Prepared from sound ripe Fruit,

particularly valuable. No TRAVELLER should leave home without a supply, for by its use the most dangerous forms of FEVERS, Blood Poisons, &c., are prevented and cured. It is, in truth, a FAMILY MEDICINE CHEST in the simplest yet most potent form. Instead of being lowering to the system, this preparation is, in the highest degree, invigorating. Its effect in relieving thirst, giving tone to the system, and aiding digestion, is most striking.
FOR BILIOUSNESS or SICK HEADACHE, Giddiness, Feverishness, or Feverish Colds, Depression of Spirits, Sluggish Liver, Vomiting, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and its evil's, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, &c., ENO'S FRUIT SALT is the simplest and best remedy yet introduced. It removes, by a natural means, effete matter or poison from the blood, thereby preventing and curing boils, carbuncles, fevers, feverish skin, erysipelas, and all epidemics, and counteracts any ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING, or any sudden affliction or mental strain, and prevents diarrhœa. It is a PLEASANT BEVERAGE, which supplies the want or ripe fruit, so essential to the sanitary economy, and may be taken as an invigorating and cooling draught under any circumstances, from infancy to old age, and may be continued for any length of time, and broken upon as long as a supply of fruit. It is impossible to overstate its value, and on that account no household ought to be without it, for by its use many DAILY diseases may be entirely prevented. In the nursery it is beyond praise. Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Fruit Salt Works, Newcastle-on-Tyne. Price 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d. To be had through any Chemist, as all wholesale houses keep it in stock.
With each bottle of Fruit Salt is wrapped a LARGE ILLUSTRATED SHEET, showing the best means of staming out infectious diseases, FEVERS, and Blood Poisons, &c. If this INVALUABLE INFORMATION was universally carried out, many forms of disease, now producing such havoc, would cease to exist as Plague, Leprosy, &c., have done, when the true cause has become known.

TO EUROPEANS WHO PROPOSE RESIDING IN, OR VISITING HOT CLIMATES. I consider the Fruit Salt to be an indispensable necessary, for by its use the system is relieved of poisonous matter, the result of eating recipes by the same extent, and of too rich food, as they do in a colder country where so much heat-making food is not required in the warmer climate. By keeping the system clear, the Fruit Salt takes away the ground-work of malarious diseases, and all liver complaints, and neutralises poisonous matter. It ought to be kept in every trunk and bed-room in readiness for any emergency. Without its use the jeopardy of life is immensely increased. Out of a large number of Testimonials I select the following :—

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman states, "in cases of bilious headaches, followed by severe attacks of fever, ENO'S Fruit Salt has acted like a charm, when all other treatment failed. The day is not far distant when the neglect of its use in all fevers and diseases resulting from poisoned blood will be considered criminal." See "Stannach and its trials," 10th edition, post free 14 stamps.

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—Messrs. Gibson & Son, Chemists, of Hexham, say :—
"Since we introduced your Fruit Salt in Hexham a few months ago, we have sold upwards of one thousand bottles, and it gives general satisfaction, as customers who get it almost always recommend it to their friends."
"Rosina Cottage, Ventnor, Isle of Wight, Jan 29, 1877.
"MR. ENO.—Dear Sir,—I write to thank you as being one of my first friends. The effects in my case are astonishing, as I am constitutionally bilious, and am now fifty-two years of age. My mother and youngest sister were never cured of sickness (biliousness seems hereditary), and I quite expected to suffer like them for the rest of my life. I am now taking my fourth bottle, and was joined in the others by some of my family, so that I have now nearly three bottles. I feel I ought to make some acknowledgment, so trust you will excuse this.
"Yours sincerely, ELIZA PELLING."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A LADY writes :—
"I think you will be glad to hear that I find your Fruit Salt a most valuable remedy; and I can assure you I recommend it to all my friends, and the result is always satisfactory. Every thing, medicine or food, ceased to act properly; for at least three months before I commenced taking it, the little food I could take generally punished me or returned. My life was one of constant suffering, so that I must have succumbed before long. To me and our family it has been a great earthly blessing, I fell I cannot say too much for it. The least I can do is to do any thing to make the Fruit Salt known to others. I am getting better rapidly, and expect to totally recover, after spending hundreds of pounds, and travelling about for twelve years."
"14, Rue de la Paix, Paris, January 15, 1877.

"A gentleman called in yesterday; he is a constant sufferer from Chronic Dyspepsia, and has taken all sorts of Mineral Waters. I recommended him to give your Salt a trial, which he did, and received great benefit: he says he never knew what it was to be without pain until he tried your Salt, and for the future shall never be without it in the house. "M. BAKER."
"Your Fruit Salt is beyond all praise. I wish you would sell it here. It would make its own way by its own merit.
"T. A. SOMMERBY, Councillor-at-Law,
"20, Old State House, Boston, U. S. A."

November 6, 1875.
NATURAL WAY of RESTORING or PRESERVING HEALTH. Use ENO'S FRUIT SALT (prepared from sound ripe fruit) It is a pleasant beverage, both cooling, refreshing, and invigorating.

Out of a large number of Testimonials we select the following

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—A gentleman writes :—"I feel quite certain if your FRUIT SALT was known in INDIA and the COLONIES, that the sale would not be limited to thousands of bottles per annum, but MANY MILLIONS. INDIA alone would use more than all England."

ENO'S FRUIT SALT.—M.D. (EDINB.) and M.R.C.S., L.A.C., London, writes :—"I am much pleased with your Fruit Salt, having tried it on myself. Your theory and remarks are most reasonable. Having nearly died of Typhoid, when studying at College, being the only one out of sixteen who recovered, I mean to go in well for purifying the blood. Though I am sixty-three, I have not the least doubt it will be very serviceable to me."

ERRORS OF EATING OR DRINKING; or, How to Enjoy or Cause Good Food to Agree that would otherwise Disorder the Digestive Organs, and cause Biliousness or Sick Headache, Giddiness, Depression of Spirits, Sourness of the Stomach, Heartburn, Costiveness and the great evils, Impure Blood and Skin Eruptions, and many other disastrous diseases.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY —
TREACHER & COMPANY.
N. B.—The trade supplied on favourable terms.

SPARKLING SAUMUR.

THE introduction of these CHAMPAGNES from the Vineyards of SAUMUR has, owing to the favorable opinion of the Medical Profession as to their excellent quality, led to an almost unprecedented demand.
Price Rs. 25 per dozen, or for Cash Rs. 24-4 per dozen.

SCHNAPPS.
SCHIEDAM AROMATIC SCHNAPPS,
ANTI-DYSPEPTIC CORDIAL.

The enormous sale of Henke's Aromatic Schnapps in the Colonies, and the excellence of the Spirit as a medicinal agent, has induced us to secure the Right for its exclusive Sale in India, and now that a COGNAC FAMINE is threatened, we advise the Public to acquaint themselves with the article. The Price, duty paid, is as follows :—

17 8.....Per Cash.....18 0

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.
2, Dean Lane, Bombay.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.
ESTABLISHED IN 1851.
MRS. LAKE

HAS the pleasure to inform the LADIES of Bombay, &c., that she has just received a large and choice Selection of
FASHIONABLE MILLINERY
FROM THE BEST PARIS AND LONDON HOUSES.
All the latest "Novelties" in Dress Material, &c., in all the New Colours.

Galatea Costume Foulards.
Double faced Satin.
Snow Flake.
Clair de Lune Blonde.
New Plush.
Organdies, in new Colours.
New Coloured Serges.
Rich Satins in new Colours.
Lustrine.
The new Floral Galon for Trimmings.
Damasee Ribbons, in all thenew Colours.
Moss Silk.
Damasee Gauze.
Chinelle Gauze.
New Rainbow Blonde.
New Persian Cord.
Tarlatans, in new Colours.
Rich Silks, in new Colours.
Rich Velvets, in new Colours.
New Cashmeres.
New Coloured Irish Linen.
New Crepe Lisle Rufflings.
New Lace Mittens.

BALL DRESSES, in all the "New" Materials.
New Bonnets, in all the "New" Colours.
New Hats, in all the "New" Colours.
Richelieu, and "Anne of Austria" Collars.
Cavalier Collars, "Swan Bill Corsets."
Children's Hats and Dresses, in the latest styles.
Infants' Cloaks and Hoods.
Fancy Neck Ties and Fancy Fans.
New "Flowers," "Feathers," and "Laces."
UPERIOR KID GLOVES FOR LADIES, Black, White, and Colored.
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